

THE BOURBON NEWS.

CHAMP & MILLER, Editors and Owners.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Established FEB. 1, 1881.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

NO. 58.

ARE YOU READY?

June with its warm days turns our thoughts to cool, light furniture: You are interested of course, and we invite you to come and see what we are offering.

White Enamel Bed Room Furniture—Dresser and washstand, bevel mirror, nicely finished. Former price \$18. THIS WEEK \$14.75

Twenty-four 3 piece Chamber Suits received Saturday, will be on sale this week. Prices \$12.50, \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$25.

Parlor tables with twisted legs and highly polished at \$4.25. Odd Parlor Chairs left over from suits SPECIAL SALE this week. On parlor floor. See them.

CARPETS—Our stock has just received many additions. We duplicate any one's prices and are usually lower.

HAMMOCKS, REFRIGERATORS, BABY CARRIAGES.

C. F. BROWER & CO.

Carpets, Furniture Wall Paper.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Bluegrass Seed Strippers.

Ten New Stivers'

BLUEGRASS SEED MACHINES FOR SALE.

Built by J. H. Stivers

Full line of repairs on hand.

O. EDWARDS.

Also, the best line of

Tongue and Tongueless Cultivators

in town:

Malta Banner.

New Western,

Acme Spring Trip.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

O. EDWARDS.

Why H. S. Stout Succeeds.

Here are a few reasons why H. S. Stout has succeeded in building up the largest tailoring business in Paris:

FIRST—He recognized the fact that five years ago that the only day of big profits and small sales was past.

SECOND—He cuts the price of tailor-made garments at least 40 PER CENT.

THIRD—He kept up the quality of his materials, his styles and his workmanship.

FOURTH—He always does as he advertised.

AS A RESULT.

As a result of this system he has built up a large trade that appreciates the fact that they save twenty dollars on a single Suit or Overcoat. "Many customers at a small profit rather than a few customers at a big profit," says H. S. Stout.

If you want credit, your high-price tail or gladly extends it, for he makes you pay dearly for it in the end.

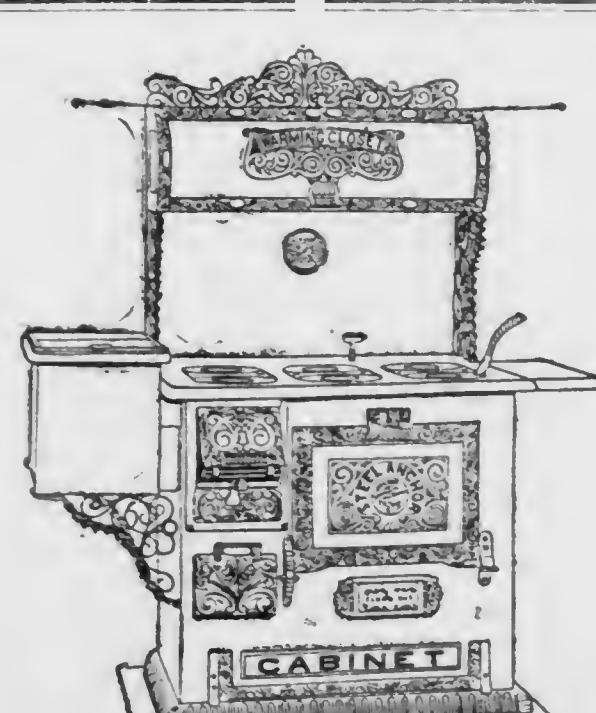
Why not turn over a new leaf—wear the best, save money, by giving H. S. Stout a trial?

He makes the Finest Imported Suits for

\$30.00 AND \$35.00.

PARIS FURNISHING & TAILORING CO.
H. S. STOUT, Manager.

JOE MUNSON, Cutter



THE STEEL ANCHOR RANGE

Has ball-bearing grate, can't stick, shakes easily under all conditions. Also draw-out grate, removable and renewable without having to disconnect water box. A heavy, durable construction, best materials, skilled workmanship, modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. A handsome piece of kitchen furniture, nothing better can be produced. Thirty-three years' experience. For sale by all prominent dealers.

TERSTEGGE, GOHMANN & CO.
Louisville, Ky.

MILLERSBURG.

News Notes Gathered to And About The Burz.

Mr. Robt. Savage is quite ill with fever.

J. H. Fulton has sold his barber shop to Zone Flanther.

John Inge's and family returned Tuesday from Eminence.

Miss Lula Grimes has gone to Georgia to visit her father's relatives.

Miss Anna Mills, of Louisville, is the guest of Mrs. Sue Sandusky.

Miss Bessie Purnell is visiting Mrs. Jas. Cummings, in Maysville.

Mr. Ernest Thorn, of Cynthiana, is visiting Mr. Tom Thorn, near town.

Mrs. Annie Farine and Master Russell Collier returned to Louisville, Tuesday.

Mr. Philip Orr, of Covington, is the guest of Root and Chas. Miller, near town.

Mrs. Jas. Summers and two sons returned Wednesday from a visit to Mason.

Miss Susan Craycraft, of Sharpsburg, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Lucy Lee Allen.

Miss Bessie E. Botts, of Crooks, Bath County, is the guest of Miss Lida Clarke.

Mrs. Chas. Conway and babe, of St. Louis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Conway.

Rev. J. N. Current, of Louisville, is the guest of his brother, Mr. M. H. Current.

Mrs. Jas. Fulton and son, Willie, went to Mt. Olivet, yesterday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Eliza Corrington is visiting John Corrington and family, in Nicholasville, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Vumont visited Mr. Richard Thompson, in Sharpsburg, this week.

McIntyre & McClintock shipped six double-deck cars of lambs to Boston this week.

Judge Ed Hull visited his family in Flemingsburg from Saturday until Wednesday.

Miss Lizzie Warren, of Lexington, is the guest of Mrs. Sue Jaynes and Miss Katie Savage.

Mrs. Jane Emily Miller and Miss Grace Miller, of St. Louis, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Richard Hutchcraft and grand daughter of Colorado, are guests of the Masses Fleming.

Mrs. Fannie Flanther and daughter, Marie, went to Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, to visit relatives.

Mr. Walter Green, of Lexington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Curtis and family.

Mrs. Romulus Payne and two children, of Scott, are guests of her sister, Mrs. G. S. Allen.

Misses Lizzie McKinney and Virgie Stone, of Berry, are guests of Dr. Huffman and wife, this week.

Mrs. M. J. Hawes, of Covington, is visiting her son, Mr. Albert Hawes and family, at Mrs. A. Butler's.

Miss Laura Caldwell has returned from Mason accompanied by Miss Alberta Caldwell, her cousin.

Mr. Olin Pope, of Arkadelphia, arrived Tuesday to visit his wife nee Miss Luminie Mock, who is quite ill.

Mrs. Ed Faut and Mrs. Lula Warford, of Flemingsburg, were the guests of Miss Louie Warford, this week.

Mrs. D. A. Aikin and daughter, Miss Mary, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Butler, have returned to Lexington.

J. Will Clark, S. M. Allen, Jas. Dunnion and Z. D. Layson spent from Friday till Tuesday at Crab Orchard Springs.

Miss Lizzie Stevens, of Lexington, guest of her uncle, Mr. Andrew Butler and family, returned to Lexington, yesterday.

Rev. J. W. McCaine, of Tennessee, has been engaged to preach two Sundays in each month at the Hinkston Church, near here.

Miss Ida Howard and Mrs. Claude Ratcliff, of Carlisle, and Mr. Jas. Howard, of Pittsburgh, were guests of J. W. Mock and Wm. Carpenter, Tuesday.

Having purchased the county right for the "Little Wonder Seed Fan," (which will separate any and all kinds of seeds, and can be operated by one man), and price about one-third that of other fans, I will try and call on all persons before seedling time.

Respectfully yours,
Eb LEEDFORD,
(2t) Ruddles Mills, Ky.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25¢ at druggists.

OUR line of men's tan shoes embraces the newest novelties for Springs, from the best manufacturers.

DAVIS, THOMPSON & ISGRIG.

HAGGARD & REED's new laundry is doing first-class work. Give us a call.

(tf) HAGGARD & REED.

NORTH MIDDLETON.

Interesting Paragraphs Gathered By A Special Scribe.

Hiram J. Scoggan, of Louisville, is here on a visit.

Miss Sullivan, of Ohio, is the guest of Mr. S. P. Patrick.

Miss Callie Thomas, of Paris, is the guest of Miss Lena Talbott.

Miss Georgia Scoggan, of Louisville, is visiting relatives near town.

Miss Mattie Brashears, of Cynthiana, is a visitor at Mr. W. H. Kerr's.

Col. C. W. Fowler, of Kentucky Military Institute, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. W. Rash, accompanied by her nephew, Dr. John A. Gilkey, is in Cincinnati.

Misses Mary D. and Patsy Rice, of Mt. Sterling, are the pleasant guests of their uncle, Mr. R. M. Rice.

Eld. Dorcas of Georgetown, who began a meeting at the Christian Church, Sunday, is having a large attendance.

Miss Annie Berry, an attractive young lady of Paris, will arrive here tomorrow. She will be the guest of Mrs. M. R. Rice.

L. P. Talbott will leave for Cincinnati, Sunday morning, where he will spend two weeks. He will go on to Kansas City before returning home.

Misses Catherine and Sallie Gaitskill, of Side View, entertained a few friends on last Tuesday evening. The verdict rendered was, "It was a delightful evening."

Henry Cavwood, in company with Miss Mamie Rion, of Paris, while driving from the pike over to Mr. Gaitskill's, upset his buggy, throwing Miss Rion out and tangling himself up in the wreck. Very luckily neither were hurt.

SALERS.—Susan Clarke, of Carlisle, 51 lambs to F. M. Gillispie, \$196.95; J. Wells, of Mt. Sterling, 67 sheep to same, \$224.45; O. H. Powning, of Mt. Sterling, 144 sheep to same, \$130; R. A. Kash, of Mt. Sterling, 149 sheep to same, \$135; Oene & Wheeler, of Mt. Sterling, 41 sheep to F. M. and C. Gillispie, \$1.18; Dan Welch, of Mt. Sterling, one mile to C. Gillispie, \$50; Jno. Rose of Mt. Sterling, 8 cattle to T. J. Judy, \$172.50; F. M. and C. Gillispie, 60 sheep to J. W. Rice, \$200; C. Gillispie, one mile to C. J. Curtis, of Carlisle, \$55; Lutus and Gillispie, 53 sheep to J. W. Strode of Winchester, \$127.16; same 66 sheep to same, \$162.17; same, 100 sheep to E. B. Dooley, of Clarke county, \$360; J. and B. Henry, of Carlisle, 132 lambs to F. M. Gillispie, \$515.38; C. Dalzell, of Carlisle, 9 cattle to same, \$39.10.

"ROXY."

ELEANOR M. TIPPETT, 3711 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism.

Throw aside your oils and liniments, as

they can not reach your trouble. Don't

experiment with doctors—their potash

and mercury will add to your disability

and completely destroy your diges-

tion.

S.S.S. For The Blood

will cure perfectly and permanently.

It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and

contains no potash, mercury, or other

mineral. Books mailed free by Swift

Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

Term of 20 lessons (private)..... \$12.50

Term of 20 lessons (class)..... 6.25

Payable in advance.

Studio within a square of City School.

For information address (either of

above) at Paris, Ky.

(till 1stsep)

MUSIC CLASS

MRS. ALBERT MITCHELL

— AND —

MISS NELLY BUCKNER

wish to announce that they will open a

Music Class for Piano, on Monday, Sep-

tember 5th.

TERMS:

Term of 20 lessons (private)..... \$12.50

Term of 20 lessons (class)..... 6.25

Payable in advance.

Studio within a square of City School.

For information address (either of

above) at Paris, Ky.

(till 1stsep)

STYLISH VEHICLES.

I have just

OVER CAIMANERA.

Spanish Flag Hauled Down and the Stars and Stripes Unfurled.

Ordnance Department Considering What to Do With the Large Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, Fortifications, Etc., Recently Captured.

CAMP MC CALLA, July 20, via Playa del Este, Santiago Bay.—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay Monday afternoon to Veracruz del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of Gen. Teral's troops together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera.

The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat San Joaquin was disabled in any way, or any arms, ammunition, public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantánamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down Monday afternoon.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantánamo and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number however, only about 3,000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounded.

Tuesday steps were taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A

MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Gen. Chaffee and Not Gen. Keifer Will Be Placed in Command at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Although the president has not appointed a military governor for Santiago, it is likely that Gen. Chaffee, who is now at Santiago, will be named. The president seriously considered the appointment of Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, on account of his experience in military and civil government, but, after considering the subject for some time, he thought it best to appoint some one who had been in the campaign in Cuba and understood the conditions and needs of Santiago. Gen. Chaffee has been in Cuba with the invading army and is well qualified for the place and, like Gen. Keifer, is an Ohio man, having been appointed from that state. He entered the army in the ranks and gradually earned his promotion and was lieutenant colonel of the cavalry when war was declared and promoted to brigadier general and finally major general of volunteers since that time.

Arms and Ammunition Turned Over.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The war department at 3 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

HEADQUARTERS,
NEAR SANTIAGO, July 19.
Adjutant General, Washington:

My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive sur-

CONTRACT MADE.

Spanish Trans-Atlantique Co. to Transport the Spanish Prisoners From Santiago to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Arrangements practically were concluded by the government Wednesday night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain.

The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantique company, represented by J. M. Cabellos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$5 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from Thursday (the 21st inst.), two in 17 days from Thursday and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 21 days from Thursday.

Two days ago Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster general's department of the army, went to New York to consult with shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago.

Bids which he had previously advertised for were opened at the army building in New York Wednesday. Col. Hecker returned to Washington Wednesday evening. Wednesday night he had a conference at the war department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster General Luddington and Adj. Gen. Corbin. The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Trans-Atlantique Co. finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the government \$35,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned, probably entirely, by Spanish crews. It was remarked Wednesday night as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned, probably entirely, by Spanish crews. It was remarked Wednesday night as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

PORTO RICO.

Adm. Sampson Ordered to Start at Once With His Fleet for the Designated Landing Place.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Alger said Wednesday night that he expected Gen. Miles, one brigade of infantry and some artillery would leave Cuba immediately under convoy of a strong naval squadron, for the invasion of Porto Rico. He has strongly argued that the appearance of an American army ready to invade the kingdom would force peace even more quickly than the presence of the eastern squadron in the Mediterranean. Thus far the answer to Gen. Miles has been: "Take Porto Rico speedily, and then it will be time to consider the other proposition."

Miles Wants to Lead an Army Through Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Miles has been urging the president and war board to allow him to lead an army of invasion to Spain after the conquest of Porto Rico. He has strongly argued that the appearance of an American army ready to invade the kingdom would force peace even more quickly than the presence of the eastern squadron in the Mediterranean. Thus far the answer to Gen. Miles has been: "Take Porto Rico speedily, and then it will be time to consider the other proposition."

United States May Have to Fight Cubans.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—An army officer of wide experience and intimate knowledge of the Cubans made the startling prediction that "within two weeks we shall be fighting the Cubans." He further adds: "The Cubans are already dissatisfied with American methods. They want to kill their prisoners, and can not understand why we do not allow them to do so."

Hard Coal Drops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hard coal has tumbled from \$6 to \$5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price. Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately; others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. started the cut.

Loading Heavy Artillery.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The heavy artillery under Gen. Rodgers and the 5th, 11th and 19th infantry, under Gen. Schwan's command, are at Port Tampa embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

Alfred White May Be Vice Consul.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Alfred White, Jr., the Cincinnati sculptor, is said to have a pretty sure thing that he will be appointed to a vice consulship in Italy. Senator Foraker, it is understood, has recommended White to President McKinley. White is not a stranger to that country, as he studied his art there several years.

Our Casualties More than the Enemy.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—At the battle of El Caneo our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men who are lying in the Principe Alfonso, Mercedes and other hospitals here.

Steamer Missing.

LONDON, July 21.—The British bark Midas, Capt. Messenger, which sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on February 14, for Portland, Ore., has been posted by Lloyd's as missing. The Midas was a steel vessel of 1,361 tons, built by Maryport, Eng., in 1893, whence she sailed. Her owners are Ritson & Co.

Miles' Troops Aboard the Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cablegram was received at the war department shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday from Gen. Miles. He stated that he had ten transports loaded with troops and was awaiting naval convoy before proceeding to Porto Rico from Guantánamo bay. He stated further that two additional ships had arrived at Guantánamo bay Tuesday night from Tampa, loaded with artillery.

The president has issued a proclamation relieving Spanish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Opening of Their Eighth Annual Reunion in the Auditorium, Atlanta—Speeches Which Exalted One Nation.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Ten thousand confederate veterans and their friends completely filled the vast auditorium at Piedmont park Wednesday and cheered to the echo speeches which eulogized confederacy, extolled "One Nation" and cast glowing tributes upon the records and achievements of the soldiers of the south in the war with Spain. Gen. Gordon, surprisingly strong in voice, delivered a splendid speech which thrilled the hearts of his auditors and sent the famous rebel yell echoing into the rafters. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, and addresses were made by Gov. Atkinson, Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Mayor Chas. Collier and Representative Felder.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The President is Preparing a Plan to Seize and Hold Them Until After Peace is Declared.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president is preparing to carry out his plan to seize all the Spanish colonies and hold them until peace is declared. The Porto Rico expedition has started and now it is semi-officially announced that Commodore Watson and his fleet will stop at the Canaries and form a military and naval base. Then there are the Balearic islands off Algiers in the Mediterranean, which will be next visited and as they can be easily captured, they will be made the naval base for the fleet's operations against the coast of Spain. It can be also stated that Commodore Schley will follow Watson's fleet, and should the latter go on to Manila, Schley and his vessels will guard the Mediterranean and the coast of Spain.

Miles Wants to Lead an Army Through Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Miles has been urging the president and war board to allow him to lead an army of invasion to Spain after the conquest of Porto Rico. He has strongly argued that the appearance of an American army ready to invade the kingdom would force peace even more quickly than the presence of the eastern squadron in the Mediterranean. Thus far the answer to Gen. Miles has been: "Take Porto Rico speedily, and then it will be time to consider the other proposition."

United States May Have to Fight Cubans.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—An army officer of wide experience and intimate knowledge of the Cubans made the startling prediction that "within two weeks we shall be fighting the Cubans." He further adds: "The Cubans are already dissatisfied with American methods. They want to kill their prisoners, and can not understand why we do not allow them to do so."

Hard Coal Drops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hard coal has tumbled from \$6 to \$5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price. Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately; others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. started the cut.

>Loading Heavy Artillery.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The heavy artillery under Gen. Rodgers and the 5th, 11th and 19th infantry, under Gen. Schwan's command, are at Port Tampa embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

Alfred White May Be Vice Consul.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Alfred White, Jr., the Cincinnati sculptor, is said to have a pretty sure thing that he will be appointed to a vice consulship in Italy. Senator Foraker, it is understood, has recommended White to President McKinley. White is not a stranger to that country, as he studied his art there several years.

Our Casualties More than the Enemy.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—At the battle of El Caneo our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men who are lying in the Principe Alfonso, Mercedes and other hospitals here.

Steamer Missing.

LONDON, July 21.—The British bark Midas, Capt. Messenger, which sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on February 14, for Portland, Ore., has been posted by Lloyd's as missing. The Midas was a steel vessel of 1,361 tons, built by Maryport, Eng., in 1893, whence she sailed. Her owners are Ritson & Co.

Miles' Troops Aboard the Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cablegram was received at the war department shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday from Gen. Miles. He stated that he had ten transports loaded with troops and was awaiting naval convoy before proceeding to Porto Rico from Guantánamo bay. He stated further that two additional ships had arrived at Guantánamo bay Tuesday night from Tampa, loaded with artillery.

The president has issued a proclamation relieving Spanish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax.

Hard Coal Drops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hard coal has tumbled from \$6 to \$5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price. Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately; others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. started the cut.

>Loading Heavy Artillery.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The heavy artillery under Gen. Rodgers and the 5th, 11th and 19th infantry, under Gen. Schwan's command, are at Port Tampa embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

Alfred White May Be Vice Consul.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Alfred White, Jr., the Cincinnati sculptor, is said to have a pretty sure thing that he will be appointed to a vice consulship in Italy. Senator Foraker, it is understood, has recommended White to President McKinley. White is not a stranger to that country, as he studied his art there several years.

Our Casualties More than the Enemy.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—At the battle of El Caneo our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men who are lying in the Principe Alfonso, Mercedes and other hospitals here.

Steamer Missing.

LONDON, July 21.—The British bark Midas, Capt. Messenger, which sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on February 14, for Portland, Ore., has been posted by Lloyd's as missing. The Midas was a steel vessel of 1,361 tons, built by Maryport, Eng., in 1893, whence she sailed. Her owners are Ritson & Co.

Miles' Troops Aboard the Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cablegram was received at the war department shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday from Gen. Miles. He stated that he had ten transports loaded with troops and was awaiting naval convoy before proceeding to Porto Rico from Guantánamo bay. He stated further that two additional ships had arrived at Guantánamo bay Tuesday night from Tampa, loaded with artillery.

The president has issued a proclamation relieving Spanish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax.

Hard Coal Drops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hard coal has tumbled from \$6 to \$5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price. Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately; others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. started the cut.

>Loading Heavy Artillery.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The heavy artillery under Gen. Rodgers and the 5th, 11th and 19th infantry, under Gen. Schwan's command, are at Port Tampa embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

Alfred White May Be Vice Consul.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Alfred White, Jr., the Cincinnati sculptor, is said to have a pretty sure thing that he will be appointed to a vice consulship in Italy. Senator Foraker, it is understood, has recommended White to President McKinley. White is not a stranger to that country, as he studied his art there several years.

Our Casualties More than the Enemy.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—At the battle of El Caneo our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men who are lying in the Principe Alfonso, Mercedes and other hospitals here.

Steamer Missing.

LONDON, July 21.—The British bark Midas, Capt. Messenger, which sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on February 14, for Portland, Ore., has been posted by Lloyd's as missing. The Midas was a steel vessel of 1,361 tons, built by Maryport, Eng., in 1893, whence she sailed. Her owners are Ritson & Co.

Miles' Troops Aboard the Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cablegram was received at the war department shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday from Gen. Miles. He stated that he had ten transports loaded with troops and was awaiting naval convoy before proceeding to Porto Rico from Guantánamo bay. He stated further that two additional ships had arrived at Guantánamo bay Tuesday night from Tampa, loaded with artillery.

The president has issued a proclamation relieving Spanish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax.

Hard Coal Drops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hard coal has tumbled from \$6 to \$5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price. Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately; others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. started the cut.

>Loading Heavy Artillery.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The heavy artillery under Gen. Rodgers and the 5th, 11th and 19th infantry, under Gen. Schwan's command, are at Port Tampa embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

Alfred White May Be Vice Consul.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Alfred White, Jr., the Cincinnati sculptor, is said to have a pretty sure thing that he will be appointed to a vice consulship in Italy. Senator Foraker, it is understood, has recommended White to President McKinley. White is not a stranger to that country, as he studied his art there several years.

MILES DELAYED.

The Porto Rican Expedition Did Not Leave Siboney Monday as Intended.

Owing to a Serious Friction Between American and Cuban Troops, Practically All of Gen. Shafter's Army Will Be Retained at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Because of a failure on the part of Gen. Miles to receive the orders the president prepared late Monday, to take command of the military expedition against Porto Rico, that officer did not depart, as was expected, from Siboney. The mistake was soon corrected Tuesday morning, however, and as a result of some short telegraphic correspondence that followed during the day it was gathered at the department that the Yale started Tuesday night. Contrary to the first intention, and probably without Gen. Miles' seeking, the Yale is to be convoyed by a naval vessel that Adm. Sampson has been instructed to select from among the vessels of his fleet. This may result in delaying Gen. Miles' progress somewhat, as none of the vessels with Sampson is able to keep pace with the Yale. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the general will reach Porto Rico before the detachment of troops from Charleston.

War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago by the press reports that reached them Tuesday indicating the growth of serious friction between the American forces and Cuban troops growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by Gen. Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed two immune regiments, would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo, and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty and the future is dark owing to the disposition evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare. This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only polite now to avoid any open rupture with the Cubans, provided they can be kept in leash and not involve the United States in the dignities that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete, the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

The personnel of the Porto Rican expedition having been left in a large measure in the hands of Gen. Brooke, it is not possible yet to give an accurate roster of the organizations that will enter into it.

Adm. Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field of operation. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strategists, military and naval, are agreed in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Adm. Sampson's orders are on these lines.

The navy department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent south Tuesday, and most all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida at some forty or more points, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba. Capt. Bartlett has the work in charge and is hurrying it to completion.

Fus Works Blown Up—Six Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 20.—The California fus works was blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5:30 Tuesday morning. Six deputy sheriffs who were trying to arrest the murderer were killed. The dead are: Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White; George Wood, D. C. Cameron, constable; Gus Koch, Harry Cramer, J. J. Lerr. The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine and blew it up when an attempt to arrest him was made.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

It Can Only Be Taken by the Navy Co-operating With a Large Land Force—It Is Almost Impregnable.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: While the details of Gen. Miles' plan of operation in Porto Rico are not divulged, it is known that they are wholly unlike those necessitated by the peculiar conditions at Santiago. Instead of having a single city as an objective, Gen. Miles has got to secure control of an entire island and occupy a number of cities, establishing a system of thorough and effective government in all its districts. The chief city, San Juan, can only be taken by the navy in co-operation with a large force ashore, as it is practically impregnable on its land side, except by tedious siege with heavy artillery. The island is, in round numbers, 100 miles long and 40 miles wide, and even its unhealthiest coast ports are seldom visited by yellow fever. Most of the Spanish troops in Porto Rico are gathered at San Juan, and it is Gen. Miles' intention to land at least 35 miles from that stronghold and occupy other important places, while the heavy double-turreted monitors and other armored vessels of the navy destroy San Juan's forts and compel its surrender by bombardment if necessary. If the navy's part is completed as speedily as scheduled in the programme approved by the war board and other authorities here, that the city will be ready for Gen. Brooke's occupation almost by the time that he can reach there.

Gen. Miles' advance force consists of three regiments of volunteer infantry of Gen. Garretson's brigade. The 6th Illinois, the 6th Massachusetts and light batteries C and M., of the 7th artillery, which started from Tampa several days ago, are to meet him off Mole St. Nicholas. These batteries are the first in the American army to



THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

About to be Invaded by 30,000 American Soldiers Under Gens. Miles and Brooke.

be equipped exclusively with smokeless powder, and were selected by the commanding general on this account.

Gen. Miles does not expect to be dependent upon subsistence stores forwarded from this country during his campaign, as was the case with the army before Santiago. Porto Rico has not been devastated by the Spaniards, and it is believed that American gold will buy all goods that are needed for the troops. Fresh meat will probably be found in as great abundance, as in most of the states of the union, and altogether no difficulty is expected in living on the country.

The towns to be captured outside of San Juan are small, with two exceptions—Ponce and Magaguez. The former is the most modern and thoroughly progressive city in the West Indies. It has 15,000 inhabitants and is said to be the healthiest place in the island. It also contains the only Protestant church in the Spanish Antilles and in addition to its three first class hotels, a chamber of commerce, a theater and a bank, possesses a perfectly equipped American fire department. The residence of the military commander is there and its population is almost altogether occupied in mercantile pursuits. Its harbor, two miles distant, admits vessels of 25 feet draught, and its climate, though warm, is never oppressive. Yellow fever has never been known there.

Reported Death of Gen. Garcia.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Kingston (Jamaica) cable to the Evening Post says: "Cubans arriving from Siboney bring in reports of the death of Gen. Garcia. They make a mystery of it, saying that it should not be known in Cuba yet or in the United States for reasons of state, and give no particulars except that he was shot. Spanish refugees here who are officially connected with Gen. Blanco, believe the story."

Movement of Troops From Camp Thomas.

CHATANOOGA NATIONAL PARK, Tenn., July 21.—The movement of troops from Camp Thomas for Porto Rico will begin Thursday. Wednesday the various commands included in the first order to move were busy packing up and loading their effects.

The Order Revoked.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The order sending 19 paymasters to Santiago to pay the troops under Gen. Shafter has been revoked, it having been ascertained that there are not complete records and rolls of the army in Cuba to enable payment to be made.

Toral to Be Court-Martialed.

MADRID, July 21.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled the Spanish government that Santiago was surrendered without his knowledge. Gen. Toral will be tried by court-martial.

CORRESPONDENT SCOVEL.

His Dastardly Assault On Maj. Gen. Shafter May Cost the Offender His Life.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The war department has no official information in regard to Sylvester Scovel's dastardly assault upon Gen. Shafter simply because that officer has not mentioned the incident in any of his dispatches. This does not mean, however, that the department has not cognizance of the affair and will not act at the proper time. The matter, as it stands now, is very likely to result seriously for the correspondent. He is under arrest, and is liable to a court-martial and may be either shot or imprisoned for any length of time at the discretion of the commanding officer. The judge advocate general of the army has appealed to representatives of the paper Mr. Scovel represents in Cuba, but he has refused to interfere. He is quoted as saying that there is no precedent for such an affair, for this is the first time on record that a commanding general ever suffered such an assault and no matter what Gen. Shafter's disposition of the case will be it will not be questioned by the authorities in Washington.

CAPTURE OF MANILA.

Spaniards Well Fortified, and It is Predicted That the Capitulation Will Not Be Bloodless.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A Chronicle special from Cavite, dated June 23, says:

In case of the expected bombardment of Manila, the area to which the Spanish may retire will be limited to the American and insurgent lines surrounding the city. There may come the struggle, for the Spaniards have burrowed intrenchments and fortified hills and knolls for the final struggle. It is known here that every energy is

FIRE-SWEPT.

Squares of Property in Newport, Ky., Goes Up in Smoke, Entailing a Tremendous Loss.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 20.—The most terrible fire in the history of this city started at 6 p. m. Tuesday in Unnewehr's saw mill, at the foot of Sixth street, on the Licking river. In a short time it had spread south two squares and had swept two squares east to Brighton, and had licked up between 20 and 30 residences on the way.

The Covington and Cincinnati fire department sent engines to the aid of the stricken city. The fire had started in the benzine room of Unnewehr's sawmill, in the department where all the oils were stored, probably from a gasoline explosion. The flames spread so rapidly that there were many hasty exits from houses. In some cases sick people had to be carried out.

Some of the residents had to go to the town hall and others to other public buildings. The citizens generally lent their aid. The total loss is estimated at between \$125,000 and \$150,000.

It was found that the Newport fire department was totally inadequate to fight the fire. It is composed of only one water truck and three hose wagons. The water supply had to be drawn from the Licking river. Owing to the pipes becoming clogged with mud, great difficulty was experienced.

The fire extended from the Licking river, east to Brighton street, and from Fifth street on the north to Seventh street on the south. Five families, which lived in the building occupied by Fisher, the tailor, were rendered homeless. The fire's course was not checked until it came to a number of vacant lots adjoining Hayman's residence on Chestnut street.

Here the fire departments of Newport, Covington and Cincinnati made a final stand and brought the flames under control. In some of the houses burned several families resided. Some said that half a hundred families were rendered homeless by the disaster. There were a number of minor casualties. John Lampo and Jack Swade were badly burned about the arms while trying to rescue household effects.

Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—Confederate veterans and their friends from all parts of the south arrived by the thousands Tuesday to be present at the eighth annual reunion which began Wednesday. From early morning until late into the night every train brought in the old heroes and their escorts, and a conservative estimate of the number of people who came into Atlanta Tuesday is 15,000.

Sensational Stories Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The navy department has received no dispatches from Dewey, relating to press reports concerning our relations with Germany, but officials feel much less concern over Germany's attitude and there is good reason to believe that direct assurances have been received from Germany that she would offer no obstacles to the execution of our plans.

The Haste Explained.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington dispatch explains that the haste noticeable in the arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition is due to the desire of the administration to plant the American flag somewhere on the island before Spain's prospective suit for peace can be opened. If that shall be done, the United States can, under international law, claim the island.

More Cuban Ports Open.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Acting Secretary Spaulding Tuesday telegraphed instructions to collectors on the Atlantic coast allowing them to clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Guantanamo or other ports in Spanish territory in possession of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Proposed Electric Line.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 20.—It is announced that an electric railroad will be built in the near future from this city to Eaton, O., and then to Hamilton, O., through Camden, Somerville, Collinsville and Seven Mile. In connection with this it is also announced that a new line will also be built from Dayton, O., to Germania, O.

Moving the Fourth Army Corps.

TAMPA, Fla., July 20.—There is no change in the orders to move the entire 4th army corps at once to Fernandina and the work is progressing to that end. Direct orders from President McKinley Tuesday admitted of no further protests and the officers have gone about the work with resignation.

Physician Drops Dead.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 20.—Dr. Walter Stengen, a prominent physician of Monroe City, this county, dropped dead Tuesday. Heart disease was the cause. He recently came from Pittsburgh, Pa.

Number of Prisoners Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—This dispatch was received early Tuesday morning:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 19.—To adjutant general, Washington: The roster of the prisoners has been handed in this afternoon by Gen. Toral. The total is 22,789.

SHAFER.

Maj. Van Wrochem, of the royal cavalry of Germany, now in Berlin, has written to the war department tendering his services to the American army in the war against Spain.

CITY OF PARIS.

Kodak For Benefit Of Prospective Citizens.

Interesting Information For Strangers—Some of Paris' Enterprises and Resources—Business, Social and Sanitary Advantages—Miscellaneous Data.

PARIS, Ky., situated in the heart of the world-famed Bluegrass region, is a thriving city of about eight thousand inhabitants, and is a delightful place to reside. The citizens are prosperous and hospitable and extend a hearty invitation to first-class people to locate in Paris.

The city is situated on high ground and is a healthy place. Paris has fewer losses by fire and business failures, fewer vacant residences and store rooms, fewer suicides, divorces, civil law suits, and a smaller death rate than any city in Kentucky. Paris is surrounded by a rich agricultural county, which insures provisions at a nominal price.

In a word, Paris is a good place to locate. Come and see for yourself.

Among the industries and advantages may be mentioned:

City Hall.
Five banks.
Ice factory.
Gas Works.
Junk Store.
Three florists.
Three Hotel.
County Prison.
Cornice Works.
Two Distilleries.
Two race tracks.
Eleven churches.
Three stage lines.
Wholesale grocery.
Several brick kilns.
Three lumber yards.
Electric Light plant.
Steam planing mill.
One Chinese laundry.
Four private schools.
Two Steam Laundries.
Paid Fire Department.
One preparatory school.
Eight thousand citizens.
Three carriage factories.
Seven blacksmith shops.
One all-night restaurant.
Three job printing offices.
Two telegraph companies.
Automatic Filter factory.
Two telephone companies.
Two graded public schools.
Efficient Police Department.
Marble and Granite Works.
Railroads in five directions.
Three wholesale tobacconists.
A score of truck farms nearby.
Two poultry commission houses.
Court house which cost \$125,000.
Four grass-seed cleaning houses.
Waterworks—stand-pipe pressure.

Paris Flour Mills—150 lbs. per day.

Several loan and building Associations.

Fine \$30,000 theatre, seating 800 people.

Six public drinking fountains—for beasts.

Fire Alarm Telegraph—Game-well system.

Parochial School and substantial building.

Public School building which cost \$30,000.

Two running streams—crossed by eight bridges.

Four newspapers—the Bourbon News, Kentuckian-Citizen, Reporter and Paris Star.

L. & N. Railroad (main line and two Branches) and Kentucky Midland.

Fourteen doctors, twenty-three lawyers, three auctioneers, five dentists, two veterinarian.

A score of stock farms—the homes of thoroughbreds—Billet (dead), Leonatus (dead), Hindoo, Sir Dixon, Free Advice, Leaflet, Pink Coat, Dr. Catlett, Tilio, John Bright, Countess Irma, Nimrod and other noted racers, and trotters and pacers Bourbon Wilkes, (dead) Baron Wilkes, J. H. L. 209¹, Earlmont 209², Nutbreaker, Cyclone (dead), and other famous harness horses.

Twenty groceries, eight dry goods stores, four drug stores, ten livery stables, two transfer companies, two hardware stores, two book stores, five meat stores, four millinery stores, two bakeries, three confectioneries, two stove stores, five barber shops, twenty saloons, three farm implement houses, five commission houses, six clothing stores, six merchant tailors, four shoe stores, express company, three plumbing shops, machine shop, two artificial stone pavement companies, four jewelry stores.

[N. B.—To the reader: Mark this column and send it to some friend who is undecided where he will locate. Your thoughtfulness may procure the community an useful and worthy citizen.]



THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Eighteenth Year—Established 1881.]

Published every Tuesday and Friday by
WALTER CHAMP, } Editors and Owners.
BRUCE MILLER, }Make all Checks, Money Orders, etc.,
payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Displays one dollar per inch for first insertion; half rates each insertion thereafter.
Locals, or reading notices, ten cents per line each insertion. Locals in black type, twenty cents per line each insertion.
Advertisement amount as full lines when running at line rates.
Obituary's, cards of thanks, calls on candidates, resolutions of respect and matter of a like nature, ten cents per line.
Special rates given for large advertisements and yearly cards



Late News of the War.

A rumor from Madrid says that the people of Canary Islands are panic stricken at the prospect of a visit from American warships.

Sampson says that the Spanish cruiser Maria Theresa can be raised.

Gen. Shafter wants more immunes at once.

Another expedition will sail for Manila Sunday.

Watson's fleet has been disbanded and part of it will go to Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico expedition is under way.

Cervera may become a citizen of the United States.

Business has been resumed at Santago.

War telegrams will be found on page two.

No more arms will be issued for the Cubans, and they will not be considered military allies. Garcia has withdrawn his troops from further co-operation.

Fourteen thousand American soldiers have set sail for Porto Rico.

Semi-official announcement is made that Porto Rico will be held as a price of peace. No declaration has been made as regards disposition of Philippines as yet.

DR. GODFREY HUNTER writes home that he is much pleased with Central America. Kentucky is so glad that Godfrey is pleased and hopes he will stay pleased.

Military Coincidences.

[Lexington Observer]

The editor of the *Observer*, W. H. Polk, belonged to Col. U. S. Grant's regiment in the civil war. Now the editor's youngest son is under the command of Col. Grant's son, Gen. F. D. Grant, at Chickamauga. Another coincidence is that the editor's son is camped on the very ground where his father's regiment fought Longstreet's division years ago.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

From Camp Thomas.

Camp Thomas,
Chickamauga, Ga.
July 20th, 1898.

The Second Kentucky Regiment is very much disappointed at not being included in the regiment to be sent to Porto Rico, and the men do not now expect to leave Chickamauga until the war is over. There is a strong feeling in the Second that the regiment has been badly treated. It was the first to go into camp at Lexington, the first to be mustered and equipped and the first to be sent to Chickamauga, and then to be kept in camp while the First and Third Kentucky goes to the front, makes the boys of the Second feel anything but contented. The First and Third will be moved within ten days.

* * *

Color Sergeant Charlton Alexander, who has been absent from Chickamauga on recruiting duty, and on account of being in a Cincinnati hospital, has returned to Camp Thomas.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Theatrical And Otherwise—Remarks In
The Fever.

Anna Held will return to America next year and may star in a play by Chas. Hoyt.

* * *

Color Sergeant Charlton Alexander, who has been absent from Chickamauga on recruiting duty, and on account of being in a Cincinnati hospital, has returned to Camp Thomas.

* * *

Rowena, the beautiful \$1,200 saddle horse owned by Miss Alice Castelman of Louisville, died last week at the summer home of the Castelmans, at Shakertown. The intelligent animal went away and told the family goodbye before it died.

* * *

The hand filters for purifying drinking water have been abandoned, being too slow. The water is now filtered through medicated asbestos cloth, and as a consequence of the filtered water there is less sickness in the camp.

* * *

Private Will Clark, of Company I, has been suffering for several days with his foot which was hurt the other day by a plank falling on it. Private Jas. Stanfield is suffering from a broken wrist, sustained while wrestling.

* * *

Brigadier General Fred Grant, who was recently transferred to command the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps (Ninth New York, Second Kentucky, First Arkansas), was this afternoon notified by Major General Brooks to take command of the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps (First Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, Third Kentucky). General Grant said: "While I am grateful at the opportunity to go to the front, I, of course, am not pleased at so many changes of command in so short a period. However, the brigade which I am to take to-morrow is a good one, I am told. The Kentuckians are good fighters, and I have a very liberal allowance of them, about 2,600. From what I could learn at army headquarters it will be about 10 days before I can move." The Second Kentucky boys regret the transfer of Gen. Grant, who is very popular with them. He is a splendid commander and the boys regret that they cannot go to Porto Rico with him. Colonel Elias Chandler, of the First Arkansas, will probably succeed General Grant temporarily in command of this brigade.

Sousa Going To War.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, the famous bandmaster, has been commissioned a Captain on General Wilson's staff, and has accepted. He will drill the Regimental Bands and ask no remuneration. Sousa is a Spaniard by birth but is willing to go to the front for the Stars and Stripes. Sousa is the composer of the "Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Trooping of the Colors" and the successful comic opera, "The Bride-Elect." He is quite a favorite in this city.

The very best companies compose my agency, which insures against fire, wind and storm. Non-union.

W. O. HINTON, Agent.

MRS. LAURA WEISHAUF.

OF MURRY, IND., RECOMMENDS WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

MURRY, IND., Sept. 17, 1898.
THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIRS:—Last spring I purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from L. C. Davenport, druggist, Bluffton, Ind., and used them for stomach trouble with which I had been afflicted for more than 15 years. Since taking your capsules I have lost all trace of pain and my stomach is entirely well. I can eat anything and can truthfully say that I have not felt better in 25 years.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LAURA WEISHAUF.

Sold by W. T. Brooks at 50c. and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

TRY OUR SPECIAL "A" COFFEE, SIX POUNDS FOR \$1.00.

MCDERMOTT & SPEARS.

SEND YOUR LINEN TO HAGGARD & REED'S STEAM LAUNDRY FOR A GOOD FINISH. (tf)

Yesterday's Temperature.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEMPERATURE AS NOTED YESTERDAY BY A. J. WINTERS & CO., OF THIS CITY:

7 a. m.	76
8 a. m.	78
9 a. m.	79
10 a. m.	81
11 a. m.	85
12 m.	86
2 p. m.	90
3 p. m.	91
4 p. m.	92
5 p. m.	90
7 p. m.	84

PLAN YOUR SUMMER OUTING NOW. GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC VIA THE COAST LINE.

IT ONLY COSTS \$18.50 FROM DETROIT, \$15.50 FROM TOLEDO, \$17 FROM CLEVELAND FOR THE ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTHS. ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE ON NEW MODERN STEAMERS FOR THE ABOVE RATES. SEND 2C. FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. ADDRESS

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A.,
DETROIT, MICH.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

MCDERMOTT & SPEARS.

Always ask for Paris Milling Co.'s Purity flour. All grocers keep it. Insist on having Purity every time.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABS. ALL DRUGGISTS REFUND THE MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE. 25c. FOR SALE BY W. T. BROOKS AND JAMES KENNEDY, PARIS, KY.

A GOOD MEMORY.

OPEN SAVES MONEY AND ALSO GOOD HEALTH. IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, OR ANY FORM OF STOMACH TROUBLE, REMEMBER TO TAKE ONE BOTTLE OF DR. MILES' SYPHON TONIC AND HEALING DRUGS. \$1.00. TRIAL SIZE 50c. (16 DOSES 100c.) LARGE SIZE \$5.00 AND \$10.00, OF W. T. BROOKS, DRUGGIST, PARIS, KY.

VAN HOOK WHISKEY, 50 CENTS PER QUART. MCDERMOTT & SPEARS.

RAILROAD ENGINEER.

TESTIFIES TO BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM DR. MILES' REMEDIES.



ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM OF MCDERMOTT & SPEARS IS DISSOLVED. J. K. SPEARS HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF FRED MCDERMOTT, WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS. FRED MCDERMOTT, J. K. SPEARS.

CRAWFORD BROS. HAVE LATELY IMPROVED THEIR BARBER SHOP, MAKING IT DECIDEDLY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SHOP IN PARIS. THEY OFFER A PROMPT, EXPERT AND POLITE SERVICE, AND THEIR SHOP IS AS COOL AS ANY IN THE CITY. HOT OR COLD BATHS AT ANY HOUR. (tf)

GARTH FUND.

The present beneficiaries of the Garth Fund will meet the commissioners at the City School, Wednesday, July 20th, at 9 a. m. They must bring the text books used during the last school year. New applicants will be considered Thursday, July 21st, at same hour and place. They are required to present certificates from last school attended respecting their application, proficiency and conduct, and also evidence as to their financial condition.

E. F. CLAY,
E. M. DICKSON,
GEO. VARDEN,
(Sjy-td) COMMISSIONERS

Strayed or Stolen.

BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 3 YEARS OLD, WAS TAKEN FROM PITCHING RACK AT COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH IN PARIS, ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 4TH. SHE IS SHEDDING FRONT TEETH. HEAVY MANE AND TAIL. HAD ON BROWN LEATHER SADDLE WITH HEAVY LAP ROBE FOR BLANKET. WILL PAY FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO HER RECOVERY, OR WILL GIVE \$5 FOR HER RETURN TO ME.

WILLIE CALAMESE,
(Sjy-3t) BOX 511, PARIS, KY.

ESTILL SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCT. 1ST.

NOTED WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE WATERS. THE PRETTIEST PLACE, AND BEST KEPT SUMMER RESORT IN THE WEST.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

CAPT. J. M. THOMAS, PROPRIETOR
IRVINE, KY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTA G. ROGERS, DECEDENT, MUST PRESENT SAME PROPERLY PROVEN AS REQUIRED BY LAW BEFORE ME AT MY OFFICE BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1898, OR ELSE BE BARRED.

BY ORDER OF THE BOURBON COUNTY COURT.

S. B. ROGERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.
JULY 2, 1898. (3t-T)

MASTER'S SALE

OF

CITY PROPERTY.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.

JAS. R. STIVERS, ASSIGNEE, PLAINTIFF,
VS.
SHERMAN STIVERS, ETC., DEFENDANT.

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT MADE AND ENTERED IN THE ABOVE STYLED CAUSE ON JULY 24, 1898, I WILL SELL PUBLICLY AT THE COURT HOUSE DOOR, IN PARIS, KENTUCKY, ON

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AND 2 P. M., THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REAL ESTATE TO-WIT:

LOT NO. 16 IN HIGGINS SUB-DIVISION TO THE CITY OF PARIS, FRONTING 50 FEET ON MCCANN AVENUE AND EXTENDING BACK OF UNIFORM WIDTH TO J. H. LEWIS 113 FEET MORE OR LESS, BONDED ON THE N BY REYNOLDS' LAND AND ON THE S BY LOT 14 AND IS THE SAME LOT CONVEYED TO SHERMAN STIVERS BY J. M. THOMAS AND WIFE, BY DEED OF DATE, MAY 30TH, 1888, OF RECORD IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOURBON COUNTY COURT.

ALSO, THE UNDIVIDED ONE-SEVENTH INTEREST OF THE DEFENDANT, SHERMAN STIVERS, IN THE FOLLOWING TRACT OF LAND, SUBJECT TO THE DOWER RIGHT OF HIS MOTHER, MRS. MOLLIE STIVERS, THEREIN, TO-WIT: A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND LYING AND BEING IN BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDED ON THE E BY THE LANDS OF THE OGDEN BEIRS, AND ON THE W BY THE LANDS OF JAS. HINTON, ON THE N BY THE LANDS OF THE WILLIS WRIGHT, AND ON THE S BY THE LANDS OF THE WARFIELD BEIRS, CONTAINING ABOUT ACRES.

SAY SALE WILL BE MADE UPON A CREDIT OF SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS FOR EQUAL PARTS OF THE PURCHASE MONEY, FOR WHICH THE PURCHASER WILL BE REQUIRED TO GIVE BONDS, WITH GOOD SURETY TO BE APPROVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED MASTER COMMISSIONER, PAYABLE TO SAID COMMISSIONER AND BEARING INTEREST FROM DATE UNTIL PAID AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM AND HAVING THE FORCE AND EFFECT OF JUDGMENTS.

EMMETT M. DICKSON,
MASTER COMMISSIONER BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.

HARMON STITT, ATTORNEY.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

BE AFRAID OF DRAUGHTS BUT NOT OF FRESH AIR. EAT NUTRITIOUS FOOD AND DRINK PLENTY OF MILK. DO NOT FORGET THAT SCOTT'S EMULSION IS THE OLDEST, THE MOST THOROUGHLY TESTED AND THE HIGHEST ENDORSED OF ALL REMEDIES FOR WEAK THROATS, WEAK LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, NEW YORK.

SOC. AND \$1.00: ALL DRUGGISTS.

Both Papers One Year for only \$2.25.
Regular Price for Both Is . . . \$2.75.

ELEGANT LINE OF PICTURES AND ROOM MOULDINGS.

SEND ME YOUR OLD FURNITURE TO BE REPAIRED.

YOUR FURNITURE MOVED BY EXPERIENCED HANDS.

WOOD MANTELS FURNISHED COMPLETE.
UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

</

THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Eighteenth Year—Established 1881.]

[Entered at the Post-office at Paris, Ky., as second-class mail matter.]

TELEPHONE NO. 124.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
[Payable in Advance.]
One year..... \$2.00 | Six months..... \$1.00
NEWS COSTS: YOU CAN'T EVEN GET A REPORT FROM A GUN FREE OF CHARGE.

Make all Checks, Money Orders, Etc., payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

It will not be lawful to kill doves until August 1st.

ED HINTON and family have taken rooms at Mr. W. L. Day's home on High street.

BUY the 126x130-foot Lilleston avenue lot to be sold to-morrow by the Master. Two houses on the lot. (1t)

G. B. (DUMMY) DAVIS now holds the record at the bowling alley, having made a score of 226 Wednesday.

THERE are but fifteen prisoners in the Paris jail, and but one prisoner has been incarcerated during the past two weeks.

COUNCIL WILSON and wife, of Lexington, have moved to this city. Mr. Wilson has accepted a clerkship at Clay's shoe store.

THE Sunday School of the Second Presbyterian Church enjoyed a delightful picnic yesterday in Mr. J. B. Kennedy's woodland, near this city.

THE local wheat bakers offered sixty-eight cents per bushel yesterday, but no purchases were reported. The farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices.

THE ladies of Cane Ridge will give a supper the night of Wednesday, July 27th, for church purposes, and cordially invite all friends. Admission, twenty-five cents. (2t)

In Judge Webb's court Wednesday Tom Washington, colored, was fined five dollars for using unlovable and improper language in conversing with his better-half.

THE Lexington Outing Club, after spending a fortnight in camp at Parks Hill, passed through the city yesterday afternoon en route home. They had a very merry time.

THE L. & N. will run an excursion Sunday from Maysville to Lexington. The train will pass Millersburg at 9:30 and Paris at 9:50. Fare from Millersburg \$1, from Paris sixty cents.

A "National Supper" was given last night in the store room adjoining Miss M. A. McCarthy's book store, for the benefit of the Y. P. S. C. E. Interesting features were an address by Eld. C. A. Thomas and solos by Misses Hudson and Gunn.

HON. LUCAS MOORE, Commissioner of Agriculture, says that the wheat crop of Kentucky will be at least thirty per cent. short of what was anticipated. The crop has been injured by rain since it was harvested. The estimated average for the State will be thirteen bushels per acre.

W. S. HALL, whose thresher engine overturned and ran into a creek last Summer, has had more bad luck with his thresher. While moving his new machine from the freight depot to a field Tuesday one of the wheels came off in front of Mann & Fuhrman's stable, and several parts of the thresher were broken. T. Lail, who was helping to clear up the wreckage had several bones in one of his fingers broken.

The A. O. U. W. Pic-Nic.

A BIG crowd will attend the A. O. U. W. picnic at the fair grounds, Wednesday. The fat man's race is one of the treats in store. The following, who compose the club who will cross bats with Newtown, will meet at Sallee's grocery to-night: Dempsey, R. Hinton, Berry, Carter, Paton, Snapp, R. Clark, J. K. Spears, Doc Spears, Shinners.

Storage for Grain.

I HAVE storage capacity at my warehouses for 30,000 bushels of wheat for which I will issue negotiable warehouse receipts, and will guarantee the holder to borrow two-thirds the market price of the grain at the banks at seven per cent. interest. Storage, one cent per bushel per month or fractional part thereof. No charge for handling or sacks. Parties who held their wheat last year were paid handsomely for so doing. Will pay New York or Baltimore prices, less the freight, any time you wish to sell.

R. B. HUTCHCRAFT.

Two houses and a 126x130-foot Lilleston avenue lot will be sold by the Master to-morrow. A good chance for an investment. (1t)

Ladies' white silk and P. K. puff ties, 25 cents, at Price & Co's.

THE Master Commissioner will offer for sale to-morrow at the court-house door a 126x130 foot lot on Lilleston avenue, containing two houses—a good chance for a paying investment. (1t)

A Mid-Summer German.

The Jolly Bacchans gave a Mid-Summer German at Old Fellow's Hall Tuesday evening which was an exceedingly pleasant event. Sixton's orchestra furnished inspiring music for the event, and a number of pretty figures were introduced by Mr. Ford Brent and Mrs. G. B. Alexander, who led the German. The favors were flags, army button hat-pins, cigarettes, fans and miniature champagne bottles. The souvenir table was presided over by Mr. Bismarck Frank and Miss Mabel Russell. The following persons participated in the dance: Dr. M. H. Daily, Miss Anna Clay; F. P. Walker, Miss Elizabeth Woodford; Sam Clay, Miss Elizabeth Spars; John Woodford, Miss Elizabeth Van Meter (Danville); Sam Neely (St. Louis), Miss Lizzie Mannix Turney; Cabell Cheneau, Miss Mary Brent; Duncan Bell, Miss Annie Clay (Lexington); John Brennan, Miss Sue Clay; John Miller Stephens, Miss Marie Parrish; Mr. Bennett (Richmond), Miss Louise Parrish; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Bronston (Lexington); Albert Hinton, Miss Sue Graves (Geo. getown); John Cheneau (Richmond), Miss Bessie Woodford; Quincy Ward, Miss Helen Bennett (Richmond); L. V. Butler, Miss Margaret Woodford (Mt. Sterling); George Williams Clay, Miss Elizabeth Hazelrigg (Frankfort); Aylette Buckner, Miss Kate Alexander; Clegg Turney, Miss Bertha Backwelder (St. Louis); Brutus Clay, Miss Pattie Jobson (Mt. Sterling); W. H. Webb, Miss Bessie Edgar (Tuscaloosa, Ala.); Misses Noble Lindsay (Frankfort), Sam Woodford, Lovell Yerkes (Danville); Harry Brent (Lexington); G. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Thompson.

Miss Bradley's Dance.

The ball given at the Capital Hotel at Frankfort Wednesday night by Gov. and Mrs. Bradley in honor of Miss Christine Bradley's guests, Misses Marie Bracken of Memphis; Marie Gatewood and Virginia Grubbs, of Mt. Sterling; Alamon Barber, of Somerset; Lillian Armstrong, Lena Gordon and Mary Howard Elgin, of Flemingsburg, was the most enjoyable event of the season. The attendance was large, and dancing was indulged in until a late hour, when a lunch was served at the mansion.

The ball room was decorated in pink flowers, and the young women were handsomely attired in pink. The national colors were streaming from all sides. About 255 guests participated, among them Col. Colson, Lieut. Col. Murray, Maj. Morrow and Collier.

First Asst. Surgeon Bruner and other officers of the Fourth regiment. Miss Bradley and her guests were the favorites of the evening.

A New Paris Bank.

THE stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky held a meeting at Lexington yesterday and decided to go into liquidation. This will of course close up the business of the Northern Bank in this city, but a new bank will be opened in the same building by a new firm.

The new firm will be George Alexander & Co., and will have a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The new firm has filed articles of incorporation and will begin business to-morrow in the Northern Bank building under the most encouraging prospects. The firm has been connected with the Northern Bank for many years and possesses the confidence of the public, and has a large and influential personal following.

A. O. U. W. Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted by Garth Lodge, No. 48, A. O. U. W., on the death of Dr. Joseph Fithian:

WHEREAS, The great Ruler of the Universe has, in his infinite wisdom, removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed fellow Workman, Dr. Joseph Fithian;

WHEREAS, The intimate relation held during an active life by him with the members of Garth Lodge, No. 48, A. O. U. W., makes it fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he exercised in aid of our Lodge work, by counsel, service, and funds, will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the removal of our brother from our Lodge leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of the Lodge and its friends, and will prove a grievous loss to this city and the public.

Resolved, That, with deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good.

T. H. TALBOT,
J. ED RAY,
BRUCE MILLER,
Committee.

Egyptian Darkness on Eighth Street.

THE West end of Eighth street is in inky darkness these nights, as the sole arc light has been removed to the intersection of Walker's avenue. There is now no light on Eighth street from that point to the Georgetown bridge. On account of the peculiar situation of the Georgetown bridge this is a very dangerous point for both vehicles and pedestrians even in day-light. As there is now no light on the hill-side the danger is increased at night. The abolition of a light at this point may in the end prove costly economy, if we may so speak.

PERSONAL MENTION.

COMERS AND GOERS OBSERVED BY THE NEWS MAN.

Notes Hastily Jotted On The Streets, At The Depots, In The Hotel Lobbies And Elsewhere.

—Mr. S. M. Wilmoth was in Cynthiana Tuesdays.

—Miss Emma Lou Scott is visiting friends in Dayton.

—Chas. Goldstein is spending a few days in Richmond.

—Mrs. Speed Hibler is visiting her parents in Richmond.

—Miss Sadie Hart is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Rees, in Winchester.

—Mr. Roger Lawson, of Cincinnati, was in the city Wednesday.

—Mr. Harry Brent, of Lexington, is the guest of Mr. Ford Brent.

—Mrs. F. R. Armstrong, of Lexington, is visiting friends in the city.

—Mrs. W. E. Board left yesterday for a visit to relatives in Nicholasville.

—Miss Eila Hart Brent, of Kansas City, is a guest at Mr. Ford Brent's.

—Miss Alice Hart has returned from a visit to Miss Taylor, at Henderson.

—Miss Milda McMillan is visiting Miss Katherine Rash, in Winchester.

—Miss Frances Reed, a Mason county belle, was in the city yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Ed Myall and babe and Miss Alma Shawhan have gone to Olympian Springs.

—Miss Susie Norris, of Fern Leaf, Mason County, is the guest of Miss Ida Thomas.

—Mrs. James Dedman, of Cynthiana, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. B. Hutchcraft.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hinton are sojourning at the Bay View Hotel, at Bay View, Michigan.

—Mr. Geo. D. Mitchell went to Lexington Wednesday to visit Mr. E. T. Porter, who is quite ill.

—Mrs. C. M. Clay, Jr. and Miss Sue Clay have returned from a visit to Mrs. John D. Harris, in Madison.

—Mrs. Houghs-Bronston, of Lexington, came to Paris Tuesday afternoon for a short visit at her father's home.

—Miss Nettie Shire, who has been visiting her father Mr. A. Shire, in this city, returned yesterday to Cincinnati.

—Bruce Davis and Margaret Davis, of Lexington, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. E. J. Davis, on Pleasant street.

—Mr. Sharkey Withers, of Lexington, and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ashbrook, of this city, have gone to Duluth and Mackinac.

—Mrs. Brice Steele gave a encore Wednesday evening at her home near Paris in honor of Miss Sallie Buckner, of this city.

—Messrs. Otwell Frazier, Robt. Lyne, Montgomery Rowland and Sydney Eals, of Cynthiana, are late arrivals at Estill Springs.

—Editor Morrow, of the Jackson Hustler, was in the city on business yesterday, and was a pleasant caller at THE NEWS office.

—Mrs. J. T. Vansant entertained a number of friends at encore last evening in honor of her sister, Miss Bessie Edgar, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

—Rev. Scott Meredith has gone to Virginia to spend his vacation at his old home in Stafford county. He will visit the seashore before returning to Paris.

—Miss Fannie Bell, of Georgetown, and her guest Miss Effie Baldwin, of Minnesota, who have been visiting Mrs. R. J. Neely, have returned to Georgetown.

—Baggage Master Geo. Goggin, of the L. & N., spent several days of this week with his parents in Mason county. His position at the depot was filled by Houston Rion.

—Misses Eddie Spears, Mildred McMillan and Nellie Mann, of this city, and Sallie May Anderson, of Georgetown, are guests of the Misses Pendleton, in Winchester.

—Mrs. June Payne and Miss Mary Purnell entertained quite a number of friends at encore last evening at the home of their father, Judge W. M. Purnell, on Mt. Airy.

—Mr. Julian R. Howe has issued invitations for an impromptu dance at the Hotel Windsor this evening in honor of his cousin, Miss Ratliff, in Carlisle. The hours are 8:30 to 1:30.

—Misses Nell Mann, Milda McMillan, Eddie Spears, Messrs. Jas. Ingels, Frank Daugherty, James Chambers, Kit Clay, Wm. Wornall, Talbott Ford and Jake Spears, of this city, attended the brilliant party given at Winchester Tuesday evening by the Misses Swift.

—Don't use any other but Purity flour from Paris Milling Co.—tell your grocer you want no other. All grocers keep it.

OBITUARY.

Respectfully Dedicated To The Memory Of The Dead.

Margaret Moore Cassidy, the two months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Cassidy, died Wednesday afternoon at the home of her parents in Lexington, after an illness of several days.

Chas. Cunningham, the thirteen-year-old son of Isaac Cunningham, formerly of this county, died Wednesday at the family residence in Lexington. The remains were interred yesterday afternoon in the cemetery at Cynthiana.

Mr. Ambrose D. Young, one of Lexington's best known citizens, died yesterday after an illness of three or four days of brain fever. Mr. Young was 71 years old and was some years ago one of the leading breeders of trotting horses in the State.

Annie Elizabeth Hall, aged thirty-two, died Wednesday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frances M. Hall, near Kiserton, after a lingering illness of consumption. The deceased was the eldest of six children, three of whom survive her. The remains were interred yesterday afternoon at the family burying ground.

SCINTILLATIONS.

An Interesting Jumble Of News And Comment.

Madison will vote on local option on Sept. 13th.

The L. & N. will build a union station at Lonisville to cost a million dollars.

Lexington is threatened with a beer war—rival breweries threatening to lower prices.

The citizens of Maysville will present the Maysville company with a band-some flag at Lexington Saturday.

The Northeastern Kentucky Medical Association will hold its annual meeting at Park's Hill August 2d and 4th, in close.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre, formerly Miss Ringo, of Flemingsburg, has gone to Santiago as an army nurse. She sailed last week from Tampa.

John Corlett, of Mt. Sterling, drank some embalming fluid by mistake for Lick water. Prompt medical attention saved his life.

The Richmond Times says that Richard Septer and family killed ninety-four smallson during a walk before breakfast Saturday morning.

W. Bush Nelson's large hemp warehouse at Lexington caught fire yesterday night, destroying a large quantity of hemp. The building was insured for \$4,000 and hemp for \$18,000.

Eld. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind., has dedicated 491 Christian Churches, and has engagements to dedicate four new ones in the near future. He has an ambition to dedicate five hundred.

THERE are eggs and eggs. The egg of yesterday looks, feels, measures and weighs like the egg of last month, but there's a difference in another respect, and that difference is worth money. Its just so with laundry. The difference between good work and poor is slight to the unpracticed discernment, but it's a difference that counts every time. It's a difference that changes your laundry bill from an expense to an investment. We do good work—it will cost no more than poor work but its worth double the difference.

BOURBON STEAM LAUNDRY.

Raceland Jersey butter for sale by Newton Mitchell.

THE

J. M.
TRADE
MARK
SHOE

For Gentlemen.

"The best is always the cheapest"

FOR SALE AT
Clay's Shoe Store,
Opposite Deposit Bank.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

L. & N. R. R.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

From Cincinnati—10:58 a. m.; 5:38 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.

From Lexington—5:11 a. m.; 7:45 a. m.; 3:33 p. m.; 6:27 p. m.

From Richmond—5:05 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 3:28 p. m.

From Maysville—7:42 a. m.; 8:25 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:

To Cincinnati—5:15 a. m.; 7:51 a. m.; 3:40 p. m.

To Lexington—7:47 a. m.; 11:05 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.; 10:14 p. m.

To Richmond—11:08 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.; 10:16 p. m.

To Maysville—7:50 a. m.; 8:35 p. m.

F. B. CARR, Agent.

THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Eighteenth Year—Established 1881.]
Published Every Tuesday and Friday by
WALTER CHAMP, Editors and Owners
BRUCE MILLER, Agents.

THE LITTLE TOWN.

There's a little town that lies within a land that's far away,
An' the wing of peace is over it throughout the livelong day.
An' when the night comes drivin' up her bustin' broad of stars
This little town jus' goes to roost right at the twilight bars.
No'lectric lights, but jus' the moon, with her ole shiny face.
An' when the toothache twists her, why, the stars they take her place;
No city hills nor theaters, no drivin' roads
But jus' the cup of calm content, the wine of peaceful ways.
An' she sleeps there, sweet an' peaceful, till the sun comes laughin' down,
A-makin' it in blazin' jus' to wake this little town.

Oh, it's funny how through all these years it never changed at all—
The same ole homes an' houses, same ole pictures on the wall.
The front yards an' the back yards there, jus' like they've alius been—
With ole folks passin' stowly out an' young ones.
The same sweet sounds you uther hear, the same songs in the air;
That twilight hush that falls when the evenin' kneels in prayer,
A quiet ole rural picture hangin' in a rustic frame,
Where the folks grow up and marry, but the picture stays the same;
An' over it the skies that smile with never any frown.
Of darklin' cloud to cast its shroud upon this little town.

It uther be a growlin' place when you was jus' a boy,
An' the contemplation of it uther to fill yo' soul with joy,
The mayor was a bigger man than any presider,
An' the little ole gas engine rankled with any wonderment.
The streets were wider'n Broadway—all they lacked was jus' the sto'se.
An' if they twist about 'twas cause the houses wan't in rows.
But now you go there ev'ry year to see the ole folks still,
An' the only thing that's growin' is the graveyard on the hill;
An' it's better than all sermons jus' to go an' set aroon'.
An' hunger for the faces that was in this little town.

Oh, little town, dear little town, there'll come a time a day
When my heart'll break within me, if I happen long yo' way,
An' two ole folks that's livin' now, an' all my heart's hopes fill.
Have gone to live in Rod's town, 'mong the cedar on the hill,
Then I'll linger in yo' doorway, an' in reverence bow my head,
An' I'll love you for the memory of yo' dear and blessed dead.
Ay, I'll linger in yo' doorway, in the doorway of my birth,
An' you'll be to me, dear little town, the holies' spot on earth;
An' when my eyes grow weary an' the shadars gather 'roun',
May their last look, like their fus' one, rest upon this little town.
John Trotwood Moore, in Chicago Inner Ocean.

IN JASPER CAVE.

By Charles Kelsey Gaines.
Copyright, 1898.

WAS just 11 years old when we moved to Granite Falls, and I thought it the most wonderful place I had ever seen. And it is a wonderful place; though since I have grown older I have sometimes doubted whether it was any part of the plan of creation that people should live there. For Granite Falls is a mere rift through the mountains, with a swift, foaming river tumbling down the middle of it. On each side the rocky hills rise up so steep that you seem to see the sky through a long slit, just as when you look up between the tall buildings of a city street. And there isn't much more earth in sight, either, than you see in the paved streets of the city. The road that follows the river bank runs along bare ledges for the most part, and the roots of the scraggly, stunted trees sprawl out over the rocks like claws with only a thin skin of soil to grip in. The winters are something terrible; for the snows gather in the narrow valley until the big drifts cut across the second-story windows, and you have to make a tunnel to get to the well, and another to get to the barn. Sometimes for a whole week you can't reach the store or the post office or the house of your nearest neighbor. Indeed, the only reason why anybody ever does try to live at Granite Falls is because of the splendid water power and the great log-drives that are floated down the river from the vast forests above, to be sawed into planks and beams in the mills. The dismal scream of the saws is always heard there, and the air is full of the sweet, peculiar smell of the moist, fresh-cut lumber—except, of course, in the dead of winter—and really, in summer it isn't so bad—especially for a boy, who doesn't have to break his back and risk life and limb struggling with the wet, heavy logs and feeding them to the ravenous teeth of the saws. Anyhow, I found a deal to interest me all day long through all the summer months; and so did Bessie, my sister.

Father's mill-dam ran across from the shore to a long, narrow island, that split the torrent like a flinty wedge; and just below the dam the channel was almost empty, for the water that came through the sluice was only enough to make a sort of brook, cascading down the bare bed of smooth black rock, here and there spreading in shallow pools, and finally joining the main body of the river below the island. It was the best sport I had ever known, to wade about in the warm water, setting up toy mill-wheels whittled out of pine where the stream leaped and spouted, and feeding and herding the shoals of darting minnows in the miniature ponds. It was great fun, too, scaling the cliffs and climbing about on the mountains; and it was on one of these break-neck

excursions that I discovered Jasper cave.

I don't mean that I was the first who ever visited the place, though I doubt that any white man knew of it at that time. I found it by the merest accident, for its mouth is about half way up the side of a precipitous mountain, almost as steep as the side of a house, and no opening is visible from below. It can only be reached from the forest above, by a zig-zag track along the face of the cliff—a path scarcely six inches wide in some places, so that one has to lean against the rock to keep his balance. In front of the cave, however, there is a flat shelf several yards in breadth, commanding a beautiful view of the valley beneath, the river looking like a mere trout-brook in the distance, the logs in it like little sticks, and the mill like a plaything that a boy might work with a crank. The entrance of the cave is so low that I had to crawl in on my hands and knees. Inside, it is about as big as an ordinary room, and in the middle just high enough to let a boy stand erect, the roof sloping down toward the edges. But the most remarkable thing about it is that roof and walls, and floor are all of jasper, beautifully mortised in red and yellow. There is little doubt that it had been gradually hollowed out by the Indians in ages past, as they continually chipped away at this vein of bright-hued jasper to get its hard, sharp-edged flakes for their arrow-heads. Indeed, I found several of these and other stone implements by pawing over a heap of flinty scales which lay in one corner; and subsequently it was made plain that the secret of the place, once so valuable to the savage warriors, was still carefully guarded with a sort of superstitious reverence by the degenerate remnants of the tribe.

When I told Bessie about this fascinating spot she was crazy to see it, and begged me to take her with me the next time I went there. She was my chief companion—for nearly all the boys in the neighborhood were already kept hard at work in the mills—and as I knew that she was almost as clever at climbing as I was myself, I finally agreed that she should go. So one sunny Saturday morning we started out together, carrying a substantial lunch in a game pouch which I slung over my shoulder. We didn't expect to be quite what we meant to do, only saying that we wanted to go up the mountain after spruce gum—which was true, but not the whole truth—a piece of duplicity for which we were punished severely enough before we saw home again.

For about two miles our course lay along the main road; then it branched off toward the hills—a mere trail. Just at the turn we met an old Indian staggering down the path with a heavy pack-basket corded upon his shoulders. As he approached he stumbled across a log and fell.

"Why you put things make me fall down?" he grumbled, struggling unsuccessfully to his feet.

I recognized him at once as "Moose Joe," a skillful hunter and a good guide, but otherwise—well, he was very far from being a "dead Indian." I saw, too, that he had been drinking, though not enough as yet to set him crazy.

"Little gal 'fraid?" he said, as he joined us. For, indeed, Bessie was not able to conceal her uneasiness, and this evidently excited him. "No need be 'fraid of Joe. Joe not hurt any body. Children like play with Joe."

The more he talked the more frightened poor Bessie became, and the more she showed alarm the more vociferously he proclaimed his harmlessness. That evidently wouldn't do.

"Run ahead, Bessie," I whispered; and she sped forward while I remained behind with the Indian—though I should have much preferred to run, too. The fellow soon quieted, but, to my great disgust, turned and reeled along at my side.

"Why, you go up here?" he asked.

I broke off a twig, pulled out my jackknife, and made a show of whittling. Best keep it in my hand with the big blade open, I thought.

"We're just going up after gum," I answered him.

Then I got him to talking about his traps and the game he had taken; and at last to my immense relief, he started back toward the road. I had a long chase, however, before I could overtake the terrified Bessie; the nearer I came the faster she fled.

"Oh! Tom," she panted, as I came up, "it is you! I was most sure you'd been killed and he was coming after me."

"I guess we're rid of him now," I told her. "He's gone on to the village for more whisky and that'll be the end of him for one while."

Soon we were again tramping along, quite at ease, laughing and shouting. As we proceeded the path grew steeper and steeper, and presently we found ourselves on the top of the mountain, ready to begin the more difficult descent along the face of the cliff. Here I cut a stout pole with which to assist Bessie in the most dangerous places; and with true children's luck we crawled and edged along in safety until we stood together on the wide shelf in front of the cave. In we crawled, and with a bit of candle which I had brought lit up the glistening interior. Bessie fairly screamed with delight. She had heard so much talk about caves; and here we were making a playhouse of a real one—and a jasper cave, at that. Then we rummaged awhile in the rubbish for arrowheads. At last the candle went out, and as we were beginning to feel hungry, we came out to eat our lunch on the shelf. As we finished I glanced up at the sky, and saw that black clouds were gathering.

"It's going to rain," I exclaimed. "We must hurry home."

At that moment a strange object caught my eye. It was a face peering down from the cliff above—a face dis-

torted with rage and rum—the face of Indian Joe. As he saw that I had detected him he uttered a savage yell; then his face vanished, and I heard him scrambling down the path.

"Quick, Bessie! get into the cave!" I cried, and snatching up my pole crept a little way up the trail to meet him. And luckily I encountered him as he was rounding the narrowest, dizziest part, with only a few inches of foot-hold and a sheer precipice below. I thrust at him desperately with my pole, using it like a spear; and for some minutes I was able to keep him back. Then he managed to seize the pole and jerked it from my grasp.

At that I turned and fled to the cave. The rising wind almost swept me from my feet, but I got in safely; yet I had scarcely time to face about before the head of the Indian was thrust through the cramped opening, a skinning knife clenched between his teeth. I prodded him with the point of my jackknife until he drew back, giving vent to such ferocious yells that Bessie became hysterical with terror. The second time he tried it, I succeeded in wrenching away his knife.

Then he disappeared for a time, and I lay face downward, watching at the opening. The suspense was even worse than the actual struggle. He soon returned, however, and began to push in dry leaves and brush, which I vainly strove to thrust back.

"He is going to smoke me out!" I screamed, completely unnerved.

But at the very crisis, even as the drunken savage was fumbling for his matches, that Providence which guards the helpless interposed to save us. There was a jar of thunder, and the storm cloud burst in a torrent of rain which flooded the bottom of the shelf and even trickled into the cave drenching both fuel and matches until they were quite useless.

Yet still the vindictive Indian watched by the entrance; and there was small room for doubt that his endurance would outlast ours. Indeed, even if my strength and vigilance did not fail, it would be much harder to keep effective guard after nightfall. Slowly the afternoon was waning and the shadows deepening. Already I was nearly worn out by the awful and unceasing strain—for I was only a boy—and our enemy, crouched outside like a fierce beast sure of his quarry, gave no sign of relenting.

But again Providence interposed. I believe that I was actually nodding from utter weariness and over tension, when I was roused by a heavy grinding and jarring, followed by a prolonged roar and a crashing that shook the hill to its center. The last gleam of light was suddenly quenched and a mass of pebbles poured into the throat of the cave, some rebounding with such force that they struck my face with stinging impact. I knew then what had happened. The violent rainfall, aided, perhaps, by a disintegrating bolt of lightning, had so loosened the earth and gravel on the overhanging brow of the mountain that a landslide had descended across the face of the precipice. We, singly hidden in the cave, were safe. But the Indian—

* * * * *

Of course, only a small portion of the avalanche had lodged on the shelf, and it didn't take me long to work a small hole through the gravelly obstruction. For that night, however, we were prisoners. In the morning, by patient and cautious work on the crumbling mass, we succeeded in emerging; but it was nearly noon before we were finally brought off by the rescue party which had been anxiously scouring the valley to find us ever since the previous evening—with our grieving father at its head.

Were we punished for our reckless disobedience? Not at home—not by the parents who wept tears of joy to see us once more, alive and unharmed. But we had already suffered a heavy punishment from the same mighty hand that was stretched out to guard us in those hours of peril. And doubtless our savage foe met his just punishment, too; for Indian Joe was never heard of afterwards.

A Natural Conclusion.

An amusing story is told of the late President William Allen, of Girard College, and a lady of more inquisitiveness than intelligence. On one occasion a business matter called Mr. Allen to a small town in the central part of Pennsylvania. While sitting in the parlor of the country hotel in the evening, after transacting his business, he was taken in hand by the wife of the proprietor, who wanted to know all about his private affairs.

Mr. Allen took it all in good part, and for a time was rather amused.

"Finally she asked:

"How much of a family?"

"Oh, yes," said he, and he smiled as his mind reverted to his hundreds of pupils.

"How many children?" she persisted.

"Well," said Mr. Allen with great earnestness, "I have 500, and all boys!"

The good lady was speechless for a moment. Then she arose, and hurrying from the room, called softly to her husband:

"O John, come in here! We've got Brigham Young stoppin' with us!"—Philadelphia Record.

Well Criticised.

As a comment on what is termed "yellow journalism," what could be better than this, reported by a journal that is not yellow? I gave a crippled newsboy a nickel the other day for a one-cent daily of New York city. "Keep the change," I said. "Oh, I say, mister," he observed, with a confident air of gratitude, as if unwilling to cheat me after my generosity. "that was the— I sold ye, and I'll tell ye ye can't b'lieve more'n a quarter 'e read in it."—Yonk's Companion.

Singularly Inappropriate.

Mrs. Jonsing—Dis hyah new minishab am a fine prechah, but he au de leahes see! skinnies' young man I lebah see!

Mrs. Black—Yes, an' he done tol' mah husband, what weighs two hundred an' fo' ty, to bewar' les' he should be weighed in de balance an' foun' want' n'—Puck.

Commerce of the Thanes.

Five hundred trading vessels leave the Thames daily for all parts of the world.

COMMERCE WITH HAWAII.

About Two-Thirds of the Islands' Imports Come from the United States—The Exports.

The Hawaiian islands, their commerce, finance, productions and population, form the subject of a series of tables which will appear in the next number of the summary of finance and commerce issued by the Bureau of Statistics. From these it appears that the United States has, since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, had a large share of the commerce of these islands. Prior to 1876 our annual sales to the Hawaiian islands had never save in two exceptional cases, reached \$1,000,000. With 1877, however, the \$1,000,000 line was permanently passed, and since that date our exports to the islands have steadily grown, passing the \$2,000,000 line in 1879, exceeding \$3,000,000 in 1883, \$4,000,000 in 1890, passing the \$5,000,000 line in 1891, and promising to reach nearly \$6,000,000 this year. Of the total imports by the Hawaiian islands in 1875 a little over one-third was from the United States.

In 1876 the reciprocity treaty went into operation, and in 1877 the United States supplied one-half of the imports to the Hawaiian islands, which then amounted to \$2,500,000. By 1880 the imports had increased to over \$3,500,000, of which over \$2,000,000 worth came from the United States; in 1881 they were over \$4,500,000, of which more than \$3,000,000 were from the United States; in 1890, \$6,962,000, of which \$4,715,000 came from the United States, and in 1896, \$6,063,000, of which about \$4,000,000 came from the United States.

Of the exports from the Hawaiian islands the United States has also had the lion's share since the reciprocity treaty of 1876. In 1875 only about 57 per cent. of the exports from the Hawaiian islands came to the United States. In 1877, the year following the treaty, over 90 per cent. came to the United States, and has since continued in about the same proportion. Of the \$200,000,000 worth of exports from the Hawaiian islands since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, more than \$180,000,000 have come to the United States, and of the \$100,000,000 worth of imports into the Hawaiian islands during that time, about \$70,000,000 were from the United States.

Of the exports from the Hawaiian islands the United States has also had the lion's share since the reciprocity treaty of 1876. In 1875 only about 57 per cent. of the exports from the Hawaiian islands came to the United States. In 1877, the year following the treaty, over 90 per cent. came to the United States, and has since continued in about the same proportion. Of the \$200,000,000 worth of exports from the Hawaiian islands since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, more than \$180,000,000 have come to the United States, and of the \$100,000,000 worth of imports into the Hawaiian islands during that time, about \$70,000,000 were from the United States.

Sugar, of course, appears as the chief article of exportation from the islands, though rice has been for years an item of considerable value, and of late coffee, pineapples and bananas have taken important rank in the exportations of the islands. Of the \$15,500,000 worth of exports in 1896, almost \$15,000,000 worth was sugar, though in addition to this there was exported over 5,000,000 pounds of rice, 225,000 pounds of coffee, 126,000 bunches of bananas and 147,000 pineapples. The increase in sugar and coffee has been rapid in the past few years, coffee increasing from 5,500 pounds in 1887 to 25,000 in 1896, and sugar from 212,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 443,000,000 pounds in 1896. The tendency in the past 20 years has apparently been to a reduction in the number of articles produced. In 1876 the list of exported articles included, besides sugar and rice, wool, tallow, molasses, peanuts, hides, goatskins, sheepskins, whale oil, whalebone, ivory, salt, sperm oil, and many other articles, but now sugar, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples are the chief exports, though the total value in 1896 was six times that of 1876, when the articles were much more numerous.

The imports, as above indicated, are mostly from the United States, those of 1876 being divided among the great nations as follows: United States, \$4,640,000; Great Britain, \$755,000; China, \$299,000; Japan, \$276,000; Germany, \$148,000; Australia, \$114,000. The largest items in the list of imports are groceries and provisions, \$529,885; machinery, \$343,105; textiles, \$332,239; cotton goods, \$314,891; clothing, \$292,559; hardware and agricultural implements, \$278,267; grain and feed, \$273,753; lumber, \$225,242; tobacco, \$194,836; flour, \$169,000; building materials, \$162,630; and besides these scores of articles, ranging in value from \$100,000 downward. The population at the latest census was, in round numbers, 109,000, of whom 31,000 were Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese, 21,000 Chinese, 15,000 Portuguese, 5,200 Americans, 2,250 British and 1,430 Germans. The receipts of the government are about \$2,000,000

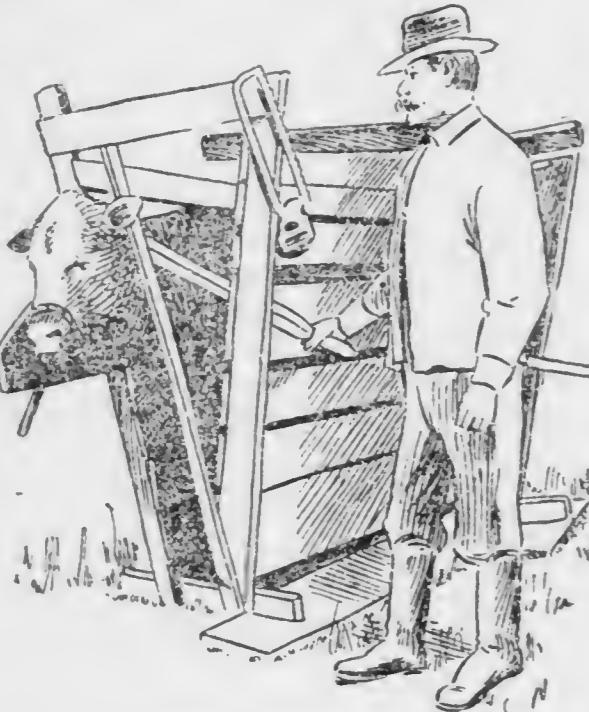


CAGE FOR DEHORNING.

It is easily set down at a scene pen, the opening of a shed or end of a lane.

Dimensions: Six feet long, 6 feet high, 3½ feet wide at top in front and 4½ feet wide at top at back end. Bottom of foot board is 1 foot wide, with 7 cleats 1½ inches thick, 1 foot long, nailed across it to keep cattle from slipping. Foot board 2 inches thick, and rests on the three 2x4-inch cross pieces 4 feet long. To these are bolted upright pieces 7 feet long 2x4 inches for nailers for sides of cage. Across the top of cage are used two strips 1x4 inches for each set of uprights, bolted one on each side of upright. The inside of this frame is boarded up with inch planks of convenient widths. The lower 2½ feet should close enough to prevent animals putting their feet through the cracks.

On the left side, 3½ feet from bottom, should be used a board one foot wide, and one foot longer than the cage. In this bore two one-inch holes four inches from sides of board. Through these put a piece of rope and tie on outside. This loop is put over the animal's nose and drawn tight by the use of a hand spike. An upright lever is used to catch back of the head and draw it to the left side of cage. This upright should be a strong 2x4-inch, 9 feet long, bolted to



DEHORNING CAGE.

bottom cross piece near the right side, the upper end slipping back and forth between the cross pieces that hold the tops of the two front uprights in place. This lever is thrown to the right when open for the animal to enter. As soon as the head passes it is pushed to the left side and fastened as tight as required by a small iron pin slipped through the cross pieces at top back of it.

As soon as the head is fastened a hand spike is slipped through the cage back of the animal, and another over the neck to hold the head down. These remain in place usually without holding, the operator standing in front while taking off the horns. The smallest animal having horns, up to a bull weighing 1,830 pounds, has been dehorned in this sized cage. Animals weighing up 1,200 pounds pass right through the cage when the holding lever is thrown back against the right side. Cows heavy in calf and larger animals back out of the cage.

The maker of this cage has remodeled it three times to get it as described, and has used it nine years. The first year he dehorned 150; his work now running from 4,000 to 5,000 from October through March.

Animals dehorned early in the season heal quickly because in good flesh. As an experiment, used saw and clippers on seven steers, cutting one horn off with clippers the other with saw. The sawed stuh healed in one-half the time required by the clipped. The latter crushes inside of the horn, which must decay and come out before the wound can heal. The operator we refer to loads the cage across a common gravel box on a wagon and travels to convenient points, where the cattle are driven to him. He is a rapid workman. With two or three assistants to help drive and hold he once took horns off 33 head of two-year-olds in 27 minutes. Another time he dehorned 160 head of 700-pound cattle in 49 minutes. The cage can be set down at any convenient place, at a scale pen, opening of a shed, end of lane. The accompanying illustration will give the reader a clear understanding of the cage.—John M. Jamison, in National Stockman.

NOT ALL BEETLES ARE BAD.

The common ground beetle devours cutworms in great numbers, and the soldier beetle and the wheel bug are noted for their predaceous instincts. They live upon whatever worms, slugs and insects they can find in the garden. Even our wasps are great insect destroyers, and if we could overcome our natural prejudices against them we should find that they deserve to live. They will not sting one unless cornered or frightened in some way; but they will destroy slugs and tent caterpillars by the dozen.

EXPENSIVE SORT OF ECONOMY.

Reports from south New Jersey say that some of the stone roads are in bad condition. The freeholders, who have them in charge, are farmers, and will not look after them while busy with farm work, nor employ a supervisor to care for them. This will prove an expensive policy, as a thorough system of care and repair is essential to maintain stone roads in condition and secure the greatest efficiency from them.

In a measure high culture helps to produce better fruit and prevent rot.

TURNIP CULTIVATION.

It entails very little labor and usually yields a sure and satisfactory profit.

There are few crops as easily grown as turnips or that give a larger yield under favorable conditions. But with unfavorable conditions they often prove a complete failure. There is one advantage with them, however. They require no cultivation; they occupy the ground but a short time. If the crop is short they usually sell at fair prices, while if the crop is a good one and prices are low they can be used to good advantage in feeding stock. In milking cows better results can be secured by sowing a little earlier, as the plants are able to receive a much better start to grow before hot, dry weather starts in. Often when the seed is delayed until the latter part of July, the soil is dry and the weather hot, conditions are unfavorable to plant growth, and though the seed may germinate, the growth will be very unsatisfactory.

New ground is considered best for this crop, if it can be prepared in a good tilth in good season. In order to help to retain moisture it is best to plow reasonably deep and then harrow or drag until in a fine tilth. It pays to take time to have the soil thoroughly worked. The seed is very small and unless the soil is in a good tilth the seed will not germinate and especially so if there is a lack of moisture.

When the soil is dry rolling will often be found beneficial. Care must be taken in sowing the seed to scatter as evenly as possible over the ground, being careful not to sow too thick. Cover with a light harrow or brush, as very little covering is needed.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmer's Voice.

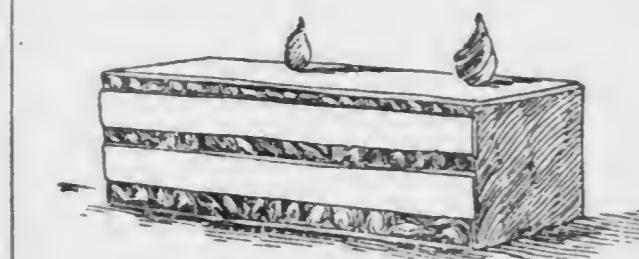
CAPTURING INSECTS.

Suspending a lantern at night over a tub of water having its surface coated with kerosene, many night flying insects can be destroyed. Among those that can be caught in this way are cut worm moths, the clicking beetle (which is the mature form of the wire worm), and the May beetle (which is the mature form of the white grub). When these insects became especially abundant this method of catching them is worthy of trial. The objections to it are: (1) that it is the larvae and not the flying form of these insects that do serious injury; (2) few persons are so far-sighted that they can be persuaded to attack insect enemies until they are suffering from their ravages, and the benefits of this method will not be felt until perhaps the following year; (3) the observations of Dr. Otto Luggner show that insects have generally laid their eggs before they fly much, and only the male insects of some species fly, and the females are nearly or quite wingless. It is obvious that in some cases catching the flying insects will do little if any good.—Western Plowman.

ATTRACTIVE PACKING.

Very often it controls the price at which really choice fruit will sell in the cities.

The manner in which the packing is done often controls the price at which really choice fruit will sell. This is particularly the case with so juicy and tender-skinned a fruit as



HOW TO PACK PEARS.

the pear. A little bruising will often cut down the price of pears one-half. When one has really fine Bartletts, Anjous and other choice pears of large size it is worth the while to take some care to get them into the market in as fine shape as possible. To this end it is often advisable to follow the fashion of those who send choice oranges to market—wrapping each specimen of fruit in tissue paper. This work is usually done by machinery in the case of oranges, but after a little practice one can very quickly cover a bushel of fruit, with the prospect of being well repaid for his trouble.—American Agriculturist.

MILK FROM ALING COWS.

Cows with sores on their teats or udders should never be allowed to furnish milk for use by humans. It is better to dry them up or to dispose of them altogether. It takes honesty and principle to do this, it is always a great temptation to allow such animals to continue to contribute to the supply of milk. If the cow is to be kept in milk the milk should be at least thrown away during the whole period of trouble with the sores. Milk, being a great medium of contagion, may carry some of the worst diseases to the human family.—Dakota Field and Farm.

THE INCOME FROM COWS.

The first \$25 of the annual income from a cow yields but little or no profit to the owner over cost of keep; and it will take 5,000 pounds of milk at 50 cents a hundred pounds to bring this sum. If by proper selection and breeding one can get a cow that will yield 8,000 pounds of milk with but little if any more expense for food and care, the extra 3,000 pounds will represent profit. It is recognition of this principle and action accordingly that makes fortunes in other lines of business, and will add to the profits of the farm.—Rural World.

LANDED A HUGE TUNA.

BOSTON WOMAN, Singlehanded, Conquers a Fish Weighing 110 Pounds Off California Coast.

Among fishermen in the neighborhood of Pasadena, Cal., Mrs. Walter Raymond, of Boston, is freely accorded the championship of her sex, the result of an extraordinary piscatorial feat recently performed. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond had been making an extended sojourn on the Pacific coast, and each had gained renown with the line and hook, but all previous performances of this character were put in eclipse by the feat under notice. They had accompanied a fishing party from Pasadena to Santa Catalina, and while allying the famous tuna of those waters to the hooks Mrs. Raymond was seen to give a sudden lurch forward and eagerly take a firmer grip upon her line. Her husband sprang to her assistance, but she waved him off, saying: "This fight is mine." The line straightened out, the bow of the boat suddenly swung around, and the little craft started off at a sizzling pace down the harbor, but Mrs. Raymond hung on with all her might. Gradually the speed slackened and she began to haul in. When the fish was finally brought alongside it was found to be a mammoth tuna, and when placed upon the scales showed a weight of 110 pounds. This is the first time in the history of Santa Catalina that a fish of this size was ever landed by a lady, and it necessarily followed that thereafter Mrs. Raymond was looked upon as a veritable heroine.

PRETTY WIGWAGGER.

Girl in a Pink Shirt Waist Causes a Sensation on the United States Troopship Panther.

Shortly after the troopship Panther anchored off Tompkinsville the other day a girl in a pink shirt waist appeared on the end of the wharf with a signal flag and proceeded to wigwag at the ship. Many strange sights of war have the Panther's men seen since they left New York for Cuba, but girls in pink shirt waists who stand on docks and wigwag code signals to Uncle Sam's fighting ships are not included in their list of experiences. After the officers had decided that they were awake and in possession of their senses they discovered that the girl was signaling that there was an official message for the ship. A boat was sent in, and the message, which was from Washington, was brought out.

Later on one of the officers who went ashore found the wigwagger in the telegraph office busily ticking off a message.

"What is your ship's call?" she asked.

"A. P., I believe," said the officer.

"No; that's the St. Paul," replied the girl.

"O, yes; I had forgotten. It's A. T. How do you happen to understand wigwagging?"

"O, I've taken it up for convenience since the war began," said the girl, and went back to her ticking.

CARRIES GOLD TO SOLDIERS.

Newport with Gen. Merritt Aboard Has Also a Large Sum of Money for Use at Manila.

The San Francisco Call says: The steamer Newport, which has sailed with Gen. Merritt for the Philippines, will bring joy to the hearts of our troops in Manila, as it carries a large sum of money for the payment of the soldiers and the purchase of needed supplies. It is said that the steamer carries from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in gold. It will be remembered that Gen. Merritt, in addition to the money necessary for the use of the troops in the near future, asked the president for \$100,000, to be used by him as an emergency fund at his discretion, and suggested how this money could be appropriated for such purpose. This \$100,000 is probably included in the coin shipment on the Newport.

TURBINE POWER FOR BOATS.

Two small vessels equipped with Parsons' turbine engines, with a guaranteed speed of 35 knots, have been ordered by the British admiralty.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle, common, \$3.75

Calves, 100 lbs., \$4.40

Hogs—Common, \$6.50

Mixed packers, \$7.75

Light shippers, \$3.65

Sheep—Sheep, \$3.85

Flour—Winter, family, \$3.15

Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$2.25

No. 3 red, \$2.25

Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$2.25

Rye—No. 2, \$2.25

Flour—Prime choice, 9.00

Provisions—Mes. Pork, \$10.10

Lard—Prime, steam, \$5.30

Bacon—Prime, dry, \$1.25

Prunes—choice, 1.25

Apples—New southern, 2.25

Popatoes—New, per bushel, 1.65

Chicory—No. 1, 75¢

Flour—Winter, patent, 4.10

Wheat—No. 2 red, 77

No. 3 Chicago spring, 70

Corn—No. 2, 73

Oats—No. 2 white, 33

Rye—No. 2, 32

Cattle—No. 2, 45

Cattle—First quality, 4.40

Hogs—Western, 4.40

Indianapolis.

Grain—Wheat—No. 2, \$3.75

Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$3.12

Oats—No. 2 mixed, \$2.25

Baltimore.

Flour—Family, 5.60

Southern Wheat, 5.60

Corn—Mixed, 5.60

Oats—No. 2 white, 5.60

Rye—No. 2 western, 5.60

Cattle—First quality, 4.40

Hogs—Western, 4.40

Louisville.

Flour—Winter, patent, 3.75

Wheat—No. 2 red, 70

Corn—Mixed, 5.60

Oats—Mixed, 5.60

Pork—Mess., 10.00

Lard—Steam, 5.60

New York.

Flour—Winter, patent, 4.10

Wheat—No. 2 red, 82

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 83

Oats—No. 2 white, 83

Rye—No. 2 western, 83

Cattle—First quality, 4.40

Hogs—Western, 4.40

Indianapolis.

Grain—Wheat—No. 2, \$3.75

Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$3.12

Oats—No. 2 mixed, \$2.25

Baltimore.

Flour—Winter, patent, 3.75

Wheat—No. 2 red, 70

Corn—Mixed, 5.60

Oats—Mixed, 5.60

Pork—Mess., 10.00

Lard—Steam, 5.60

New York.

Flour—

MASTER'S SALE
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY
AND REAL ESTATE.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT
M. A. Hargrave, etc., Plaintiffs,
vs.
Wilson H. Inez, etc., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of the Bourbon Circuit Court made and entered in the above styled cause on the 1st day of July, 1898, and the amended orders therein, I will sell publicly on the premises on

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.

the following described personal property to-wit:

1 Eagle brick machine, about 7,000 pallets, 3 piles and shovels, 3 to 5 dozen brick molds, 4 bricks, 3 mud barrows, 3 brick barrows, 1 mule, 1 2-horse wagon and harness, 1 cart and harness, a number of small tools, such as wrenches, etc., 7 racks, 1 water box, lot of gas pipe 200-feet, 1 gun belt.

Also the following real estate located in Paris, Ky.: Beginning at one on the margin on Lilleston Ave; thence N 3° 8' E, 149 feet to a stake; thence N 3° 8' E, 171 feet to 4; to-nor. S, 89 1/2 W, 239 feet to 5; thence N 7° E, 293 feet to 6, a point at fence post edge of stone fence; thence with stone fence down Houston creek 5, 46 1/2 E, 400 feet to 7, an elm tree; thence at right angles N, 43 1/2 E, 44 feet to 8, in the centre of Houston creek; thence with the centre of said creek as it meanders S, 58 1/2 E, 269 feet to 9; thence S, 20° 6' E, 230 feet to 10; thence leaving the creek and with the margin of Lilleston Ave, S, 58 W, 170 feet to 11, an angle in street; thence S, 88 1/2 W, 56 feet to the beginning, containing 2 49 acres.

Said sale will be made upon a credit of six months for the personal property, and the real estate will be sold upon credits of six and twelve months for equal parts of the purchase money for all of which said purchase money the purchaser or purchasers will be required to execute bonds with good and approved surety, payable to the undersigned Commissioner and bearing interest from the day of sale until paid at the rate of six per cent per annum, having the force and effect of judgments.

EMMETT M. DICKSON,
Master Commissioner Bourbon Circuit Court.

H. C. HOWARD and HARMON STITT, Attorneys

MASTER'S SALE
OF

Bourbon Co. Land

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT
D. E. Fisher, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fisher, etc., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of sale rendered in the above styled cause by the Bourbon Circuit Court at its June term, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder at the Court house door, in Paris, Kentucky, on

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

A tract of 5 acres, 1 rood and 13 1/2 poles of land lying on the waters of Hinkston creek in the county of Bourbon State of Kentucky: Beginning at a stone corner to Smith, thence N, 21, E, 14.6 poles to a stone corner to Glenn, then N, 88 1/2 W, 36 1/2 poles to a stone in Glenn line, thence S, 21 1/2 W, 14.6 poles to a stone in line to Smith, thence S, 88 1/2 W, 36 1/2 poles to the beginning, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's debt, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made upon a credit of six months for the purchase money, for which the purchaser will be required to execute bond payable to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, to be approved by him bearing six per cent interest from day of sale until paid. Said sale is made to satisfy a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, D. E. Fisher, against the defendant John Fisher, for the sum of \$116.67, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 9th day of April, 1891, until paid subject to credit by the sum of \$10.00 paid May 18th, 1896; \$14.00 paid August 13th, 1896; \$15.00 paid November 25th, 1896; and \$10.00 paid May 15th, 1897, and the costs of this suit amounting to \$6.50 making the total amount of debt, interest and costs on the day of sale the sum of \$174.72.

EMMETT M. DICKSON,
Master Commissioner Bourbon Circuit Court.

C. ARNSPARGER, Attorney.

L. H. Landman, M. D.,
of No. 503 W. Ninth Street, Cincinnati,
Ohio,

Will be at the Windsor Hotel, Paris,
Ky.

TUESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1898

returning every second Tuesday in each month.

REFERENCE:—Every leading physician of Paris, Kentucky.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25¢ at all druggists

QUEER AUTOMATOS.

EXAMPLES FROM THE DAYS OF
DÆDALUS TO THE PRESENT.

A Wooden Venus That Walked and a
Brazen Man That Talked—A Wonderful
Mechanical Duck—The Greatest of All
the Fraudulent Automatons.

There are few things more attractive to the generality of men or more calculated to excite their wonder and admiration than a dexterously and mysteriously contrived automaton. There is, indeed, something almost uncanny in the sight of a figure made by men's hands acting like a creature of flesh and blood, and this uncanniness is one of the most subtle of fascinations. Hence the silver of the curious readily finds its way into the pockets of men ingenuous enough to invent such marvels.

This passion for the automaton is certainly no new thing. One meets it in almost the earliest books, sometimes veiled in myth, sometimes more directly stated. Vulcan, it will be remembered, made automatic tripods for the gods of Olympus—stools which advanced of their own accord to the banqueting table and so retired when the feast was over.

Aristotle tells us that the human automata which Dædalus made were so active that it was necessary to keep them tethered for fear they would run away. The same philosopher describes a wooden Venus who walked about and gives also the secret of the phenomenon. She was filled with quicksilver—a somewhat crude device. Albertus Magnus is credited with having made a brazen man who talked and St. Thomas Aquinas with having pounded it to pieces with a club, suspecting it to be a work of satan. Some marvelous feats of mechanism are credited to John Muller, otherwise known as Regiomontanus, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and in dealing with him we perhaps touch firmer ground. One was an iron fly which flew around a table, another a wooden eagle which went out to meet Emperor Maximilian on his entry of Nuremberg on June 7, 1470, and returned with him to the city gates.

Whether due or not to the stimulus given by Louis XIV, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in France times of great automatic activity. Indeed, the first named century marks the beginning of the really historical era of automata. In the eighteenth century lived Mr. Vaucanson, perhaps the most wonderful of all makers of automata and the creator of the famous duck which first appeared before the public in 1741. The duck was Vaucanson's masterpiece and completed a reputation already made wide by his mechanical flute player and an automatic musician which not only blew upon the flute, but also kept time to it on tambourine, but also kept time to it on tambourine.

The bird was of life size, and not only was it outwardly an exact imitation to a feather of a real duck, but its internal anatomy was absolutely true to life. So, indeed, were its movements, for it swam, dived, walked, quacked, ate, drank and by an ingenious device even seemed to digest its food.

This automaton disappeared after its inventor's death, but turned up again in 1840 in a garret in Berlin and was purchased by a George Tietz, who took four years to put it in proper working order again. At the end of this time it was exhibited in a room in the Palais Royal, Paris, where Mr. Houdin, the celebrated conjuror, saw it, and, indeed, afterward, when something happened to one of its wings, took charge of and repaired it. No doubt it is still in existence. Of more modern automata this is scarcely the place to speak, for they are private secrets. Let us confine ourselves to merely mentioning Mr. Maelkyne's "Psycho" and "Zoo."

Like most things, automata have not always been what they seemed. Of many frauds upon the wonder loving public perhaps the completest was that of the famous automatic chess player of Mr. Kempelen, which was exhibited all over Europe at the end of the last century and afterward in America. It was the figure of a life sized Turk seated behind a large box, the top of which was marked in the middle for chess. Prior to the automaton's meeting an opponent the front of the box was opened and skeptical lookers on were shown an arrangement of strings, pulleys and cylinders. After this they were allowed to examine the interior of the figure, which was hollow. Then Mr. Kempelen wound up his Turk with a key, and it was ready to play, which it did by moving the pieces with its left hand and giving three nods for check to king and two for check to queen. All the noted chess players of Europe succumbed to the figure's superior strategy, and its skill so impressed the Empress Catherine II of Russia that she wished to buy it and was with difficulty persuaded by Mr. Kempelen to give up the idea. It was not for years that the secret was discovered; but, like most secrets, it leaked out at last. The real chess player was a Mr. Wronsky, a Polish ex-captain, both of whose legs had been amputated at the trunk in consequence of a wound from a cannon ball. While the spectators were examining the box Wronsky was in the Turk's body, and when they turned to inspect that an ingenious mechanism slid him back into the box. To the fact that Wronsky was a chess player of consummate skill the wide fame of the automaton, which he secretly controlled, is to be attributed. After this disclosure Mr. Kempelen's automaton naturally enough ceased to move mankind to wonder.—New York Sun.

TRYING A DEAD MAN.

It is probably an unusual thing in any country for a court to sit in judgment on the dead, but in a Berlin letter to the Chicago Record an account is given of a trial in which the accused was a dead man.

It was not his first trial. That had taken place in his lifetime, and its result had been a sentence of imprisonment for 18 months. The delinquent was a bureau chief in the tax office of Schweidnitz, Silesia, and it was proved that he had embezzled funds and forged documents. Soon after his sentence, however, he showed signs of unsettled reason, and at length died a maniac.

His widow, anxious to clear his memory from the stain that rested upon it, had the case reopened and proved by expert testimony that her husband had been demented at the time he committed the crime.

Thus occurred the peculiar circumstance of a dead man on trial. The trial resulted in the reversal of the former sentence, the court pronouncing the deceased not guilty.

Sign of a Trip Abroad.

"Mrs. Gaswell, your daughter's visit to Europe seems to have made her quite a polished young woman."

"I should say so. My land! You ought to hear her say, 'I shall be very pleased.' "—Chicago Tribune.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Swinemunde on the Baltic has strict Sunday laws. Shipmasters who enter the port are fined heavily by the town authorities if they have their ships washed or painted on Sunday or church holidays. As foreigners are not acquainted with the German church calendar they are frequently caught.

A RUSE BOTH WAYS.

How an Actress and Doctor Were Fooled
Each Other.

In French theaters the doctor of the theater has a seat given him for every performance. He must be there every evening. Naturally, after he has seen the same piece a score of times he longs to be elsewhere and prefers to give his seat to some of his friends. M. Ernest Blum says that when he was a young man a friend, the doctor of the Theatre Porto St. Martin, gave him his seat. Just as he was becoming interested in the first act the stage manager rushed up—the heroine had a nervous attack and required medical aid! Blum had nothing else to do but to follow him. In the lady's dressing room he found the manager with anguish depicted on every feature and the lady wringing her hands and shrieking.

"Now, doctor, quick! What's to be done?"

Blum grew as red as a lobster, and as he could not say anything he just ejaculated: "Him! Let us see! Let us see."

He took the lady's hand in a wild attempt to feel her pulse. She shrieked more than ever and writhed like a snake.

"Have you poured any water on her head?" he asked.

"Yes."

"And no effect?"

"None."

"Then don't pour any more."

After this display of medical knowledge he continued:

"Give her a sniff of eau de cologne."

"Haven't any," was the answer.

"Then go fetch some."

Off rushed the manager and the stage manager, and Blum was left with his patient.

Suddenly she opened her eyes and smiled.

"Doctor," she said, "you are a good fellow, aren't you?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You must be doctor. Now listen. There is nothing the matter with me. You would have found that out soon. I want a couple of days off. Can't you manage it?"

"Delighted!" he replied joyfully. "Now, ma'am, you're a good fellow too. I am not a doctor. I came in on the doctor's ticket, so you must not give him away."

By this time the manager and stage manager came back, each with a bottle of eau de cologne. He told them that it was unnecessary now. The lady was quite composed and could appear without any danger. But she must have a few days' rest. They made wry faces, but granted the holiday.—Philadelphia Times.

THE FISH'S COLOR.

Able in a Marvelous Degree to Adapt Itself to Its Surroundings.

It is a familiar fact that fishes can change their colors at will. Many fishes make remarkable changes. Free swimming fishes most commonly preserve their normal colors, though these fishes can change. The fishes that change most are the bottom feeders. For their own protection from other fishes that would prey upon them and the better to enable them themselves to capture food these change their colors to match the bottom they are on so as to make themselves invisible. They do this often to a degree that seems extraordinary.

In one of the smaller salt water tanks at the New York aquarium there are a number of small flatfish. The bottom of the tank is covered with coarse gravel. The great bulk of the gravel is composed of pebbles of a brownish white, a sort of pale iron rust color. Scattered in this are pebbles of a deeper tinge, now and then one of a brownish gray or brown black.

The flatfish lying on the gravel at the bottom of this tank imitate its colors in their own backs in a manner that is marvelous. They are of a mottled brown, like the colors of the gravel, and the smallest of the flatfish is the most wonderful. They are all thin and lie close to the bottom. The edge of the little ones blends with it, and its back is a wonderful mosaic of browns so like the gravel of the surrounding bottom that it appears to be a part of it. Even in this clear water at a little distance the fish is scarcely distinguishable.—New York Sun.

TRYING A DEAD MAN.

It is probably an unusual thing in any country for a court to sit in judgment on the dead, but in a Berlin letter to the Chicago Record an account is given of a trial in which the accused was a dead man.

It was not his first trial. That had taken place in his lifetime, and its result had been a sentence of imprisonment for 18 months. The delinquent was a bureau chief in the tax office of Schweidnitz, Silesia, and it was proved that he had embezzled funds and forged documents. Soon after his sentence, however, he showed signs of unsettled reason, and at length died a maniac.

His widow, anxious to clear his memory from the stain that rested upon it, had the case reopened and proved by expert testimony that her husband had been demented at the time he committed the crime.

Thus occurred the peculiar circumstance of a dead man on trial. The trial resulted in the reversal of the former sentence, the court pronouncing the deceased not guilty.

Sign of a Trip Abroad.

"Mrs. Gaswell, your daughter's visit to Europe seems to have made her quite a polished young woman."

"I should say so. My land! You ought to hear her say, 'I shall be very pleased.' "—Chicago Tribune.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Swinemunde on the Baltic has strict Sunday laws. Shipmasters who enter the port are fined heavily by the town authorities if they have their ships washed or painted on Sunday or church holidays. As foreigners are not acquainted with the German church calendar they are frequently caught.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

W. S. Anderson,
Of Peck, P. O., Pike Co., O. Recommends
Wright's Celery Capsules.
Columbus, Ohio.
Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules at 50¢, and \$1 per box.
Columbus, Waverly, O., and used them for Stomach and Constipation. I was unable to do anything for nearly two years, and then had three boxes of your Celery Capsules and they have cured me. For the benefit of others so afflicted I wish to send this letter.
Very truly yours,
W. S. ANDERSON,
Sold by all druggists at 50¢, and \$1 per box.
Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, O., for trial size, free.

"BIG FOUR"
ROUTE
BEST LINE TO AND FROM

TOLEDO & DETROIT

All Points in Michigan.

CHICAGO.

"White City Special."

Best Terminal Station.

ST. LOUIS.

Avoiding The Tunnel.

BOSTON.

Wagner Sleeping Cars.

NEW YORK.

</